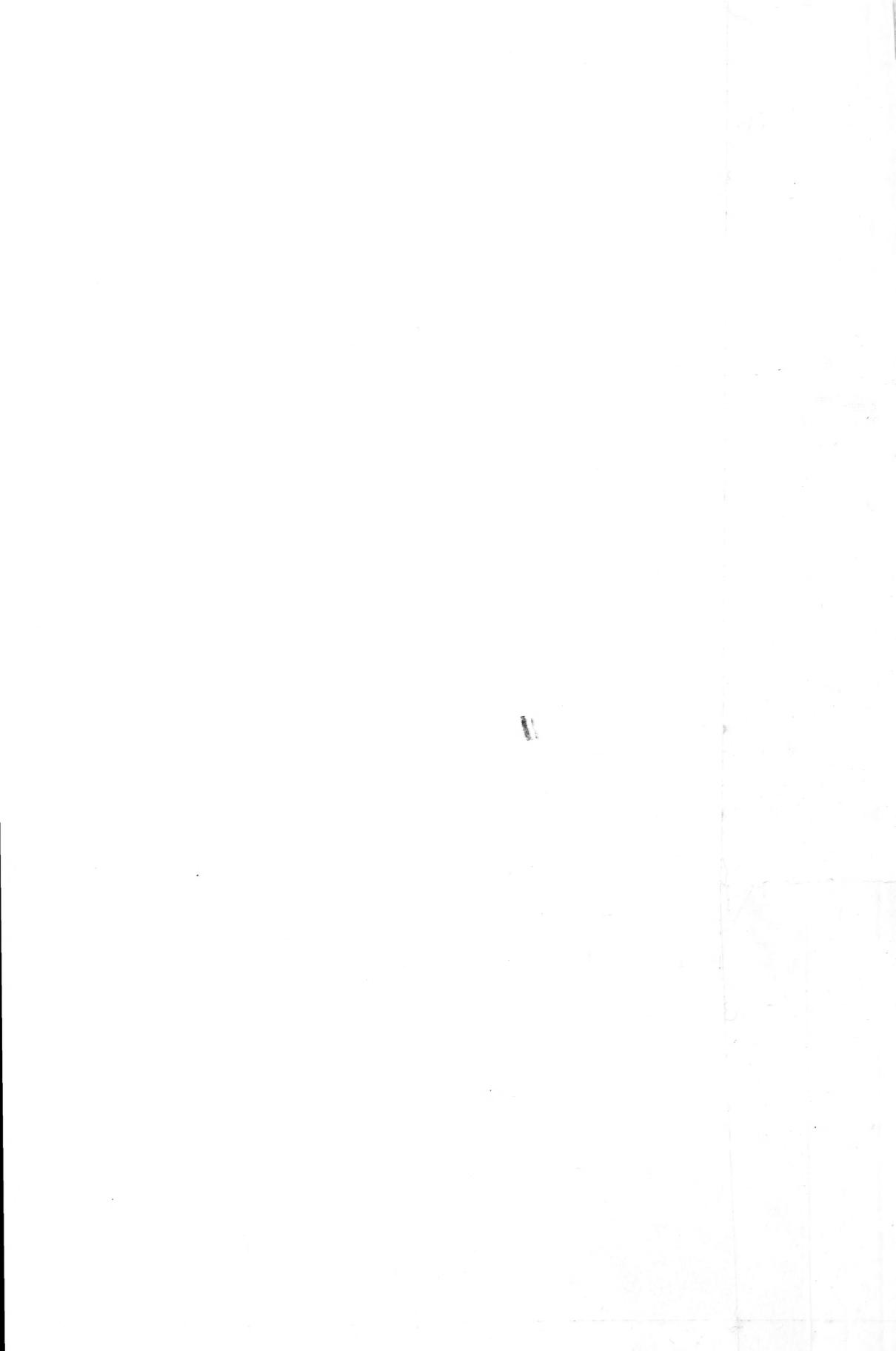


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Seed Annual

1901



D.M. FERRY & Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

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Rounds. Quarts. Pints. Pounds. Ounces. Packets

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for full instructions about ordering See Page ! of SEED ANNUAL.

D. M. Ferry & Co give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

BE SURE TO FILL IN THESE BLANKS.

Name:

Post-Office,

County

State,

*Express or
Freight Office*

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.	NOTE.
POSTAL MONEY ORDER,	If PEAS, BEANS and CORN are Ordered Sent by Mail, add Ten Cents per Pint, Fifteen Cents per Quart, to Catalogue Prices for Postage.
EXPRESS MONEY ORDER,	EXTRA ORDER SHEETS and RETURN ENVELOPE, SENT ON APPLICATION.
DRAFT,	
CURRENCY,	
COIN,	
POSTAGE STAMPS,	
	Total, \$

Date

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Bushels.	Quarts.	Pints.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Packets.		NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED.	PRICE. \$ Cts.
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Bushels.	Quarts.	Pints.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Packets.	NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED.	PRICE. \$ Cts.	
<i>Amount Brought Forward,</i>								

SPECIAL NOTICE: We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of any Market Gardeners or Truck Farmers among your acquaintances. We wish to send them our SEED ANNUAL.

NAMES

POST OFFICE

STATE

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THESE SPACES
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

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Name, _____
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State, _____
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Freight Office } _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER, \$ _____

EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, _____

DRAFT, _____

CURRENCY, _____

COIN, _____

POSTAGE STAMPS, _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Date

SUPPLEMENT

to D. M. Ferry & Co's 1901 Seed Annual

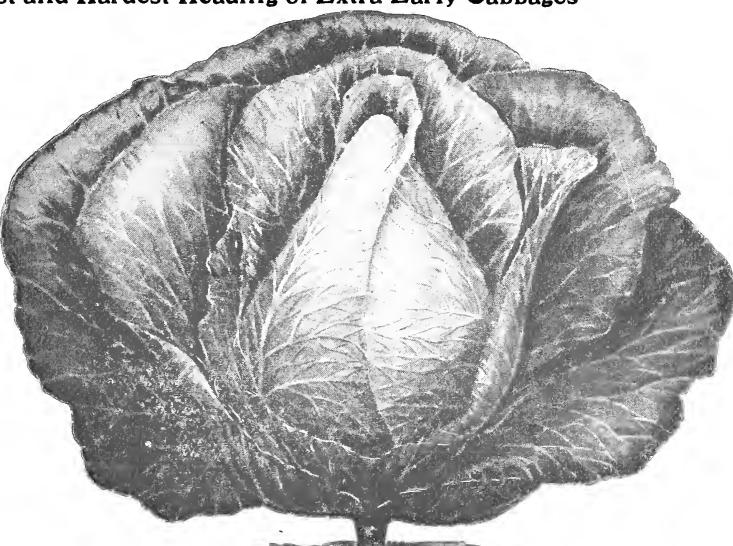
Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

The Earliest and Hardest Heading of Extra Early Cabbages

AMONG the many extra early varieties that have originated in this country and Europe there is none better adapted to American methods of culture and the American market than Early Jersey Wakefield. The plants are very hardy, not only to endure frost but also unfavorable conditions of soil and moisture. It is safe to ship the heads younger than would be possible with most varieties, and at the same time they will remain in condition for use longer than ordinary early sorts. The leaves are thick, short and are of fine quality. This variety is the best sort for wintering over and for very early setting.

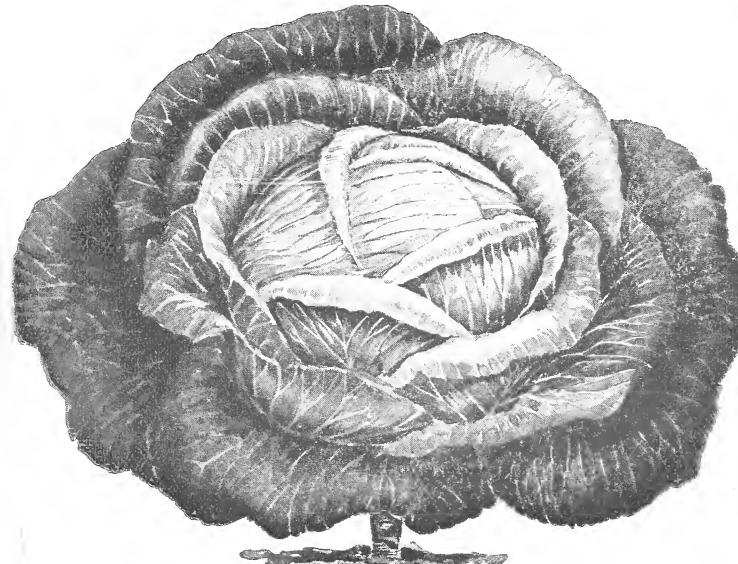
We offer a stock from carefully bred and selected plants which is much superior to that ordinarily sold.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head Cabbage



HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD CABBAGE.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50 See page 24.

THIS variety came originally from Europe and is sometimes sold as Dutch Cabbage, German Export, Solid Emperor, etc. The plant is very vigorous, rather compact growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts, and is exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold but dry weather as well. The head is made up of very thick, broad leaves which overlap each other more than most sorts. It is very solid, and stands shipment so well that it arrives at its destination in very attractive condition. In quality, it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

We have given a great deal of attention to this variety and offer seed of our own growing which we believe will produce a crop of more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from seeds produced by any other dealer.

Stringless Green Pod Beans ...

The development of this variety marks a decided improvement in string beans. The plant is large, very vigorous and matures a heavy yield. The pods are fully twice as large, more fleshy and quite as stringless as those of the Valentine and matures about the same time. The dry beans are oval and are chocolate brown. Do not fail to try it. (*See cut at the left*).

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

White Sickle Pole Beans

Similar to Kentucky Wonder except that the dry beans are white, more slender and curved, and the pods a little narrower. We consider it an improvement over Kentucky Wonder in that the white seed does not discolor in cooking. A splendid late variety and grown with great success in the south where many consider it the best pole bean in cultivation. (*See cut at right*).

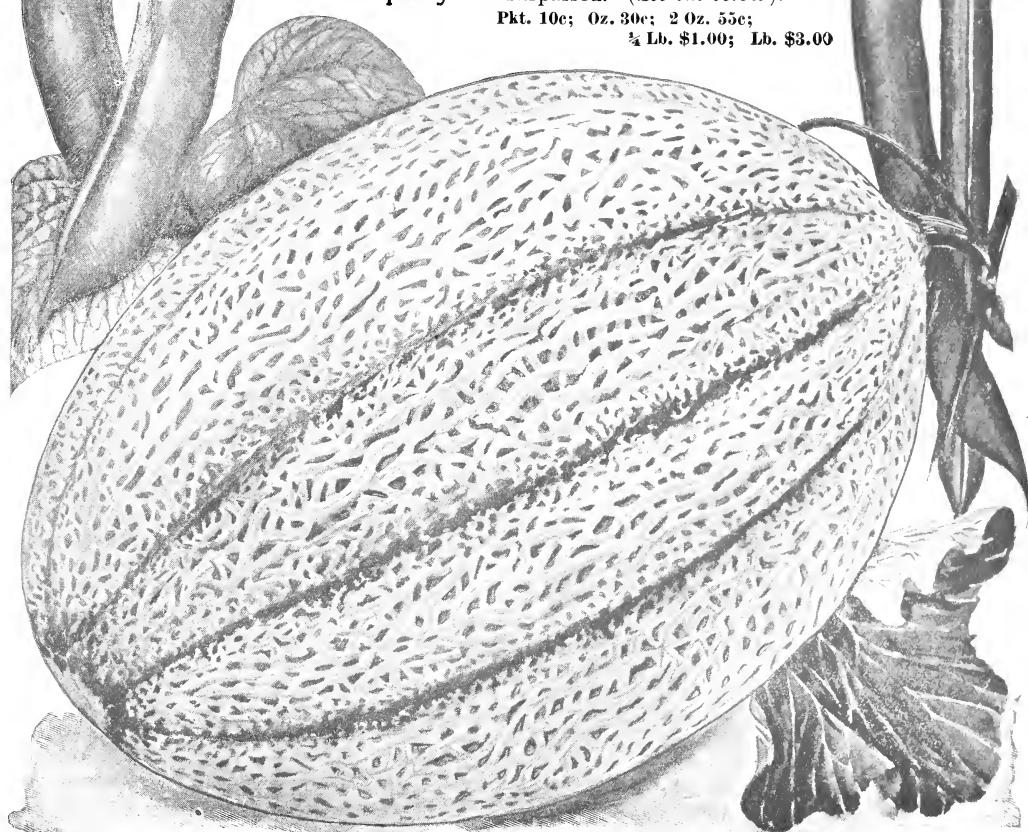
Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00

If Beans are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, for charges.

Defender Musk Melon

We are pleased to introduce as one of the best novelties of the year, our new musk melon, Defender. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a variety of unusual merit and believe that a trial will convince the public of its excellence. In size and shape Defender is between Osage and Petoskey and is similar to and about the same season as the Baltimore, so popular with eastern growers. It has thick, firm, orange colored flesh which is rich and high flavored. Its quality is unsurpassed. (*See cut below*).

Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00



Telephone Peas

The Telephone is a splendid second early sort. The vines are vigorous, growing about four feet high and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. The stock we offer is unexcelled. (See upper cut at left of page).

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c;
4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00

May Queen Peas

A new English sort producing handsome pods filled with very large, light green, very sweet peas. These are fully equal in quality to Gradus and mature at about the same time or a little earlier. The vine is similar in size and appearance to that of First and Best. (See lower left cut).

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$8.00

Pride of the Market Peas

The stock we offer of this late variety is so far superior to that generally sold that our Pride of the Market seems a different sort. We recommend it as one of the best of the large podded kinds. Vines stiff, bearing at the top, very large, dark green pods filled with large, green peas of excellent flavor.

(See cut at right).

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00

If Peas are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, for charges.

EXTRA EARLY White Milan Turnip

This variety is remarkably early. The top is very small, bright and compact, so that the roots can be planted close together. The clear white roots are very smooth, symmetrical and beautiful. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. (See cut).

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;
½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.





Verbena, Mammoth White

The largest trusses of the finest formed and clearest white flowers of any named sort. It comes absolutely true from seed thus enabling us to secure the greater vigor and more abundant bloom of the seedling, and the superior quality of plants grown from cuttings. This variety will prove valuable alike to florists and to all those who have no greenhouses but like to raise their own bedding plants.

Pkt. 10c; Oz. \$1.00

Hollyhock, Double Pure White

We have for many years been carefully breeding and selecting plants of Double Hollyhock, with the object of improving the size and form of the flower. The strain we now offer is the result. The seed can be depended upon to give comparatively dwarf plants, producing exceedingly double flowers of the largest size and clearest white color. In form they are perfect

Pkt. 10c; Oz. \$1.25

New Morning Glory Aurora

This strain is a result of crossing the common Morning Glory with the Giant Japanese and combines to a remarkable degree the vigor, hardiness and abundant bloom of the vine of the first with the size and rich coloring of the flowers of the second. The flowers are decidedly larger than those of the common Morning Glory and are either a deep, rich blue shading to a white throat, or an exceedingly rich, dark carmine also with white throat. We consider it the most practically useful strain of *Convolvulus* in cultivation and recommend it as one of the best of summer climbers. The planter is sure to get satisfactory results.

Pkt. 10c.

Extra Early Ferry Sweet Pea

BY FAR THE BEST EXTRA EARLY VARIETY

This is a development from the Blanche Ferry, producing in equal abundance the same brilliant, beautifully colored flowers and coming into bloom **much earlier**. The plants are very dwarf and compact growing, and are covered with flowers, making this the most profitable variety for forcing. Moreover, these characteristics, and its requiring little support from trellis, make Extra Early Blanche Ferry the most desirable sort for planting out of doors if one wishes to have only one variety.

See page 91.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

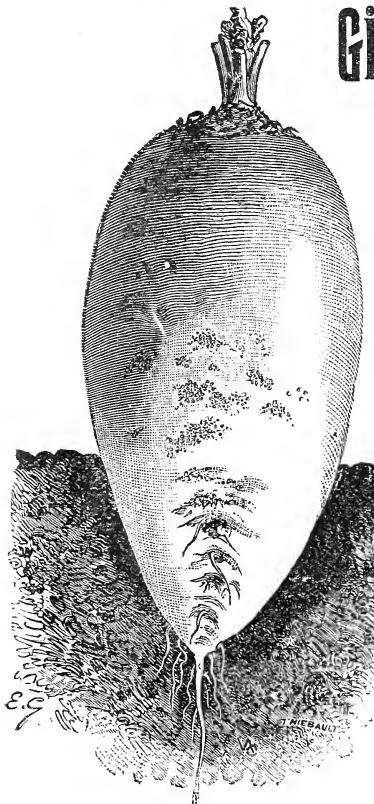
Mixed Sweet Peas

For the ordinary planter there is no more satisfactory method of growing sweet peas than in a mixed row, provided a high grade of seed is used. It has been the custom of some dealers to make their mixtures collections of refuse or remnant stocks. We have never resorted to this practice. There is no seed we offer in which greater care is exercised in the selection of stock seed of the highest possible quality. It is not made up of inferior kinds or discarded sorts, but contains the very best varieties we know of, most carefully blended so as to give a pleasing proportion of color and be sure to furnish as fine flowers as can be grown from the highest priced seeds of distinct varieties. We cannot recommend this mixture too highly. It is the very best that our long experience and great facilities enable us to produce.

See page 92.

Choice mixed Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Mangel



The most valuable farm vegetable of recent introduction. It is very hardy and yields as many tons to the acre as the best of the Mangels. The roots are large, white in color, ovoid in form, with proportionally small tops, and grow about two-thirds out of ground. It can be harvested much easier than any other beet of the same size. The flesh is a great improvement over that of any stock beet in cultivation and analysis shows that it contains a much larger percentage of sugar and other nutritious elements. It has been extensively tried in Europe where it originated and all who have planted it have been delighted with the large yield, easy harvesting, and wonderful feeding quality. No progressive farmer will fail to plant a field of this, the best of all stock beets.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c

Early Snowball ... Cauliflower

Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort.

We know our stock of this variety is unsurpassed and is superior to much that is sold under such names as "Gilt Edge," "Earliest," etc., etc. See cut on page 26.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75c; Oz. \$2.50; 2 Oz. \$4.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$9.00

Cucumber



EXTRA LONG, or EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

Beautiful in Shape and Color and of the Finest Quality.

THE FRUIT IS LONG, CYLINDRICAL, DARK GREEN, WITH VERY WHITE, CRISP AND TENDER FLESH.

An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection. We aim to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass. See cut on page 35.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

Monte Cristo Water Melon

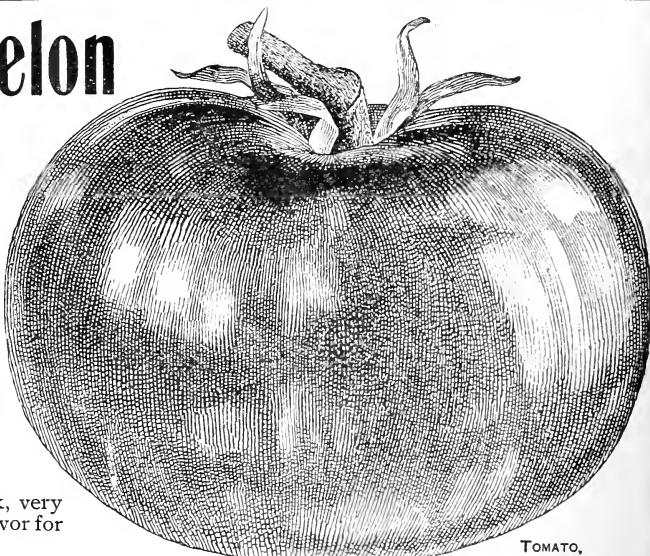
A splendid sort for near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color dark, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes; flesh very bright, rich red; exceedingly sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

Magnus ... Tomato

A new sort, producing purple-red fruit of the largest size. It is early and ripens the most evenly of any of the large fruited kinds. The flesh is thick, very free from cracks and is of excellent flavor for such a large variety.

Pkt. 10c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$4.50

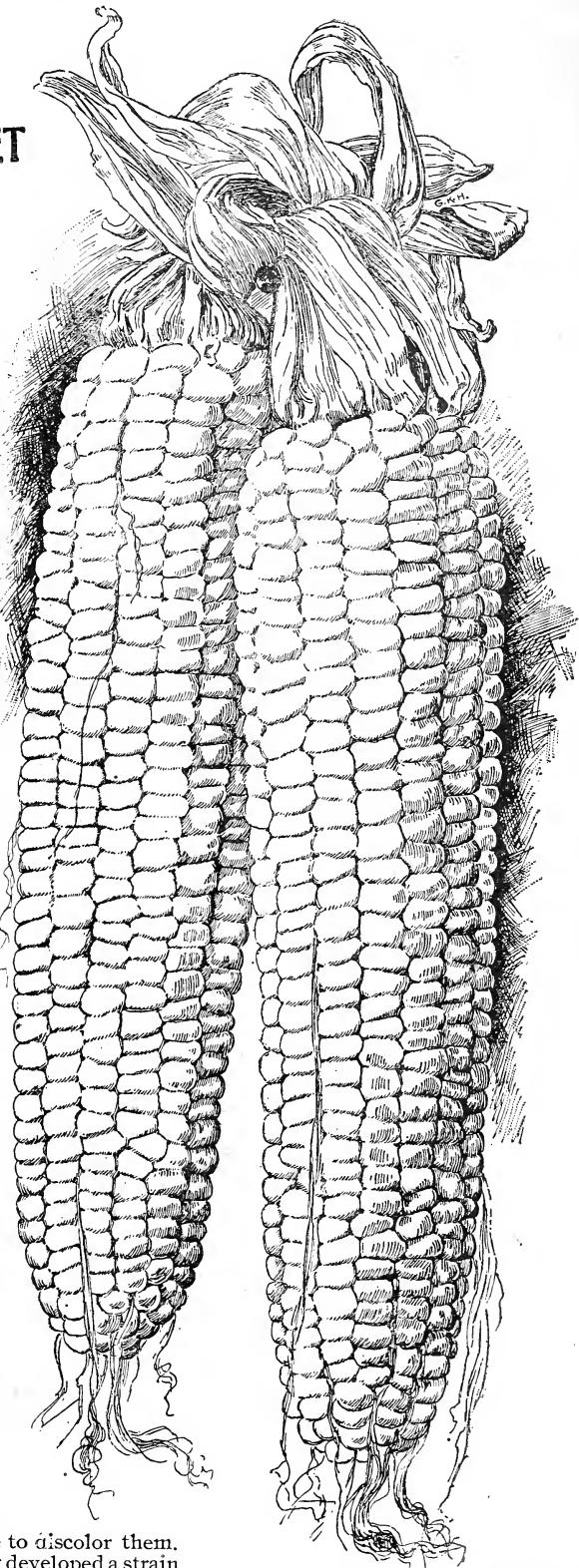


TOMATO,
MAGNUS.

Sweet Corn...

OAKVIEW EARLY MARKET

Most markets demand a good sized ear of Sweet Corn and the smaller extra early sorts become unsalable as soon as a larger ear is offered. We have been at work for many years endeavoring to develop an extra early variety that would produce a large ear of good quality. We have succeeded in Oakview Early Market. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, a little taller and stouter than the Cory, and produces one or two ears, each covered to the very tip with twelve or fourteen rows of square, white grains of excellent quality. The ears become fit for use about the same time as Cory and average fully twice as long as those of that variety. This sort cannot fail to become very popular with the market gardener. Pkt. 15c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50
If Corn is wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cts per pint, 15 cts. per quart, for charges.



The 3 Finest Globe Onions

Southport Red Globe

The onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in New York markets, because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and extra care taken in handling the crop. This variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color and of superior quality. We offer a strain of especially good quality and much superior to that usually sold. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Michigan Yellow Globe

Finest Shape, Best Color and Yields Largest Crop of any Yellow Onion.

The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks and their largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

White Globe Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. To produce the beautifully white onions so much sought in every market, one must first of all have good seed. Second, cultivate well on rich lands. Third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. In Southport they "cord" up the onions in long rows, the bulbs on the inside, and cover with boards so that the bulbs are well protected in the open air from rain or dew, which would be sure to discolor them. We have by years of careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

**D. M. Ferry
& Co's**

1901

SEED ANNUAL

WE have endeavored to give in the following pages such clear directions for the cultivation of vegetables and flowers that any one who wishes to have a garden, and will do as we recommend, can be successful. We have also tried to give such descriptions of the different varieties as will enable our customers to select the sorts best suited to their wants and conditions. We have carefully avoided belittling the difficulties in the way of growing, and the giving of false ideas as to the quantity or quality of the product to be expected from the seeds we offer. In short, we have tried to make this a reliable guide, both for gardeners of experience and for amateurs.

This endeavor is consistent with our whole business history. Reliability has been our watchword, and we have spared no pains or expense in securing for our customers the very best and most reliable seeds which can be grown. We know of no one in the world who exercises more care in growing and testing the seeds he sells than we do, and as a result our seeds have become the standard for purity and excellence. To be "just as good as Ferry's" is the highest praise our competitors can give the goods they offer.

Do not waste your time and labor on inferior or questionable seeds, no matter how cheaply they are offered or how loudly praised. Get those you *know* are good. The best is always the cheapest. Reliable seeds cannot be afforded at half price.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER. We do not send C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense, and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittances may be made AT OUR RISK by any of the following methods, viz.: POSTAL MONEY ORDER, DRAFT ON NEW YORK OR CHICAGO OR, EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONEY ORDER.

The rates charged for Postal Money Orders and Express Money Orders are now so low that these are the best ways to remit. We will bear the expense of sending money in either of these ways. Deduct the cost of the order from amount sent. Express Money Orders can be obtained at ALL offices of the principal Express Companies. They are CHEAP and ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

When Money Orders cannot be obtained, letters containing money should always be registered. Money in ordinary letters is unsafe. If currency is sent by express, the charges should be prepaid, and if local checks are used, 25 cents must be added to cover the cost of collection.

FREE OF POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES. PACKETS, OUNCES, TWO OUNCES, QUARTER POUNDS OR POUNDS, ordered at list prices, will be sent free by mail or express.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, 100 pounds or more, or desiring to pay their own express charges, may deduct 10 cents per pound from prices of this catalogue on all seeds quoted by the pound or less.

PINTS AND QUARTS. PINTS, QUARTS AND FOUR QUARTS, ordered at list prices, FIFTEEN CENTS PER QUART, TEN CENTS PER PINT, must be added for postage or express charges, and they will then be sent free.

PECK, BUSHEL AND HUNDRED POUND LOTS. Where PECK, BUSHEL OR HUNDRED POUND lots are ordered, we deliver free at depot or express office in Detroit, Mich., the freight or express charges to be paid by the party ordering.

Where perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, we must decline to ship unless purchasers remit us, in addition to the price of goods, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. When this requirement is not complied with, we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the person ordering.

SEEDS BY MEASURE. ONE-FOURTH BUSHEL and over sold at BUSHEL RATES; FOUR QUARTS and over up to one-quarter bushel sold at FOUR QUART RATES; less than FOUR QUARTS sold at QUART OR PINT RATES.

SEEDS BY WEIGHT. We supply HALF POUND and over at POUND RATES; less than HALF POUND lots are charged at ONE-OUNCE, TWO-OUNCE OR QUARTER-POUND RATES; 25 LBS. and over at 100 LB. RATES WHEN QUOTED.

BAGS. To every order for one-quarter bushel and upwards, to the amount of two bushels, 20 CENTS must be added for a new bag in which to ship.

SEEDS IN PACKETS. We offer the following inducements to those wishing to purchase seeds in packets: Select packets to the value of \$1.15 and send us \$1.00; for \$2.35 send \$2.00; for \$3.60 send \$3.00; for \$4.85 send \$4.00; for \$6.15 send \$5.00; for \$12.50 send \$10.00; for \$26.00 send \$20.00. The seeds will be sent by mail, postpaid, but these low rates apply to seeds in PACKETS ONLY, and at CATALOGUE PRICES, and not to seeds by weight or measure.

NAME AND ADDRESS SHOULD ALWAYS BE GIVEN. We frequently receive letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME OR THE P. O. ADDRESS is omitted, and the post mark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope whenever you can, filling out the blank and signing your name and you will have no cause to censure us.

GUARANTEE. Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

D. M. FERRY & CO.
DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 1, 1901.

THE ESSENTIALS TO THE PRODUCTION OF Good Vegetables and Beautiful Flowers

Good Soil A rich sandy loam is the best, but a fair degree of success may be secured from any soil which can be made rich and friable. Good vegetables cannot be grown on barren sand, a cold, hard, lumpy clay, nor in the shade of orchard or other trees.

Liberal Manuring A soil which does not need enriching in order to produce the best results is rarely found, and very often success is in proportion to the liberality with which fertilizers have been used.

Well decomposed stable manure where straw bedding has been used is the best; that where sawdust is used is not so good. Often wood ashes at the rate of one peck up to one bushel to the square rod will be of great benefit. Commercial fertilizers are excellent, and may be used at the rate of 4 to 12 pounds to the square rod, and the more concentrated salts, such as Nitrate of Soda, Guano, Dried Blood and Potash Salts, at the rate of one to six pounds to the rod. A mass or lump of any of the commercial fertilizers, even if it is but a quarter of an inch in diameter, is liable to kill any seed or young plant which comes in contact with it, so it is very important that they be thoroughly pulverized and mixed with the soil.

Thorough Preparation Rich soil and liberal manuring will avail little without thorough preparation. The soil must be made friable by thorough and judicious working; if this is well done all that follows will be easy; if it is neglected, only partial success is possible, and that at the cost of a great deal of hard work. The garden should be well plowed or dug to a good depth, taking care, if it is a clay soil, that the work is not done when it is too wet. If a handful from the furrow moulds with slight pressure into a ball which cannot be easily crumbled into fine earth again, the soil is too wet, and if stirred then will be hard to work all summer. The surface should be made as fine and smooth as possible with the harrow or rake. It is generally necessary to plow the whole garden at once, and to do this in time for the earliest crops, but the part which is not planted for some weeks should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation.

Good Seeds . . . Properly Planted There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant minus the root with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around it to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself, the whole enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell. To secure germination, moisture, heat, and a certain amount of air are necessary. The first steps are the softening of the hard, outer shell, and the leaves of the plant from the absorption of water, and the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to that of sugar. In the first condition the food is easily preserved unchanged, but the plant cannot use it. While in its sugary condition it is easily appropriated but perishable, and if not used it speedily decays itself and induces decay in the plant. A dry seed may

retain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, but after germination has commenced, a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time in the life of a plant when it is so susceptible of fatal injury, from the over-abundance or want of sufficient heat and moisture, as at that between the commencement of germination and the formation of the first true leaves, and it is just then that it needs the aid of a gardener to secure favorable conditions. These are:

First—A proper and constant degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, never wet. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine and the pressing it over the seeds so firmly with the feet or the back of the hoe, that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

Second—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to the germination of the seed of the particular plant. Too high a temperature is often as detrimental as one too low. The proper temperature for each sort may be learned from a careful study of the following pages and the experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity.

Third—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved, the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed, and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil; and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the turnip should not be covered with more than half an inch of earth pressed down, while corn may be an inch, beans an inch to two inches, and peas one to four inches deep.

Fourth—Such a condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care *never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet*. Occasionally a heavy or long continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that the young plants will be killed. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

Judicious Cultivation Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young, the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. We have seen hundreds of acres of vegetables where the yield and quality have been materially lowered by injudiciously deep and close cultivation after the roots of the plants had fully occupied the ground. A very small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns and be in every way more satisfactory than a much larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

How to Build and Manage Hot-Beds

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies *bottom heat*. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

Heating Material The best heating material that is easily available is *fresh* horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure

this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

Sash Gardeners commonly use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We would recommend that for home gardens, the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

The Frame This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

The Soil This should be *light, rich, friable*. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

Making the Bed This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to *make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture*. It is of the *utmost importance* that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees; but it soon subsides, and *when it recedes* to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hot-beds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

Management of the Bed The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature

outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

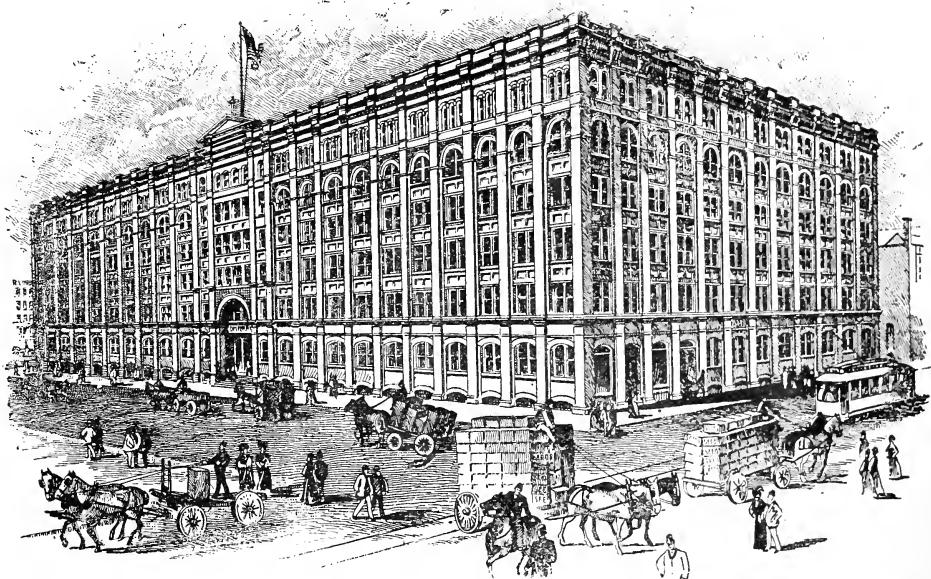
A Cold Frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Brocoli, etc., and is also extremely useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hot bed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high, and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South, and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed, and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached, and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant-Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

Transplanting In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a *few hours* before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just *after* a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely, and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

Watering The best time to water plants is between sunset and sunrise. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake as soon after watering as it can be done without making the soil muddy.



OUR SEED WAREHOUSE A, 300X120 FEET.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH

General Directions for Cultivation

ARTICHOKE

is the undeveloped flower heads which are produced from off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like Celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

LARGE GLOBE, or PARIS The best sort for general use. Buds large, nearly round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base, very thick and fleshy. This is the French Artichoke, the large flower buds of which are so highly esteemed by epicures, and is very different from the plant cultivated for its fleshy roots or tubers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

Asparagus

CULTURE.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants yourself, pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times, with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL A mammoth, green sort of the largest size and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.
Strong roots \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. Large, two year old roots 60 cents per 100 by freight or express, not prepaid.

Columbian Mammoth White..

This most distinct and valuable Asparagus was introduced by us in 1839, and was the result of patient work and careful selection by the originator, extending over eight generations from the original plant. The immense shoots are clear white, and in favorable weather remain so until three or four inches above the surface. The crown or bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below it, thus further distinguishing the variety.

The Largest, Handsomest and Best Asparagus in Existence.

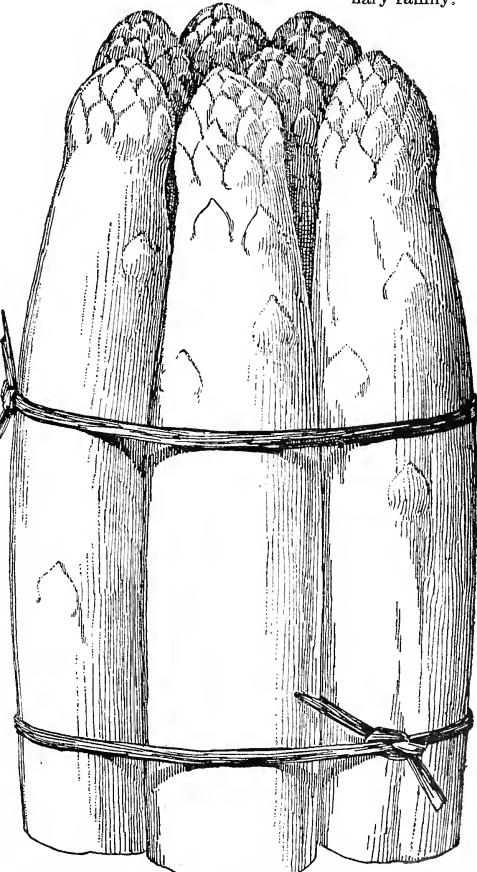
Requires no Earthing Up to furnish the white shoots which are so much sought after. All but a very few of the seedlings will produce clear white shoots and the green ones can be readily distinguished and rejected when setting the permanent bed.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.
Strong roots \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Large, two year old roots 75 cents per 100 by freight or express, not prepaid.

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds in February or March, and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion

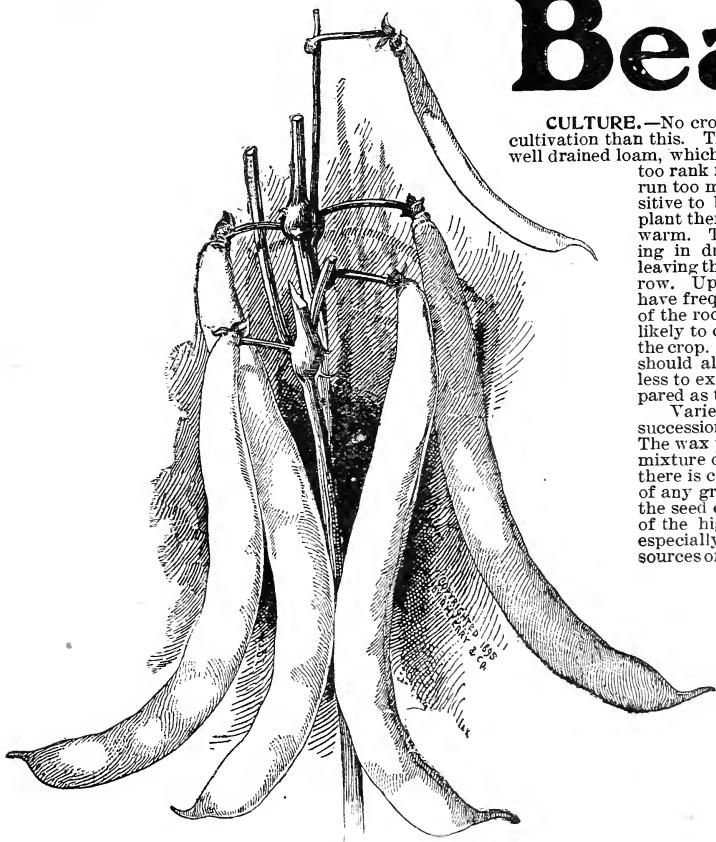
about September 1st until frost. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables, and would be in universal use were it not for the mistaken idea that it is difficult to grow. In reality it can be produced very easily and cheaply. It does best in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden by following the directions given here. A bed 15 x 50 feet, requiring about 100 plants, should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family.



ASPARAGUS, COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.

Beans :::



CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX BEANS.

Dwarf, Bush or Snap. Wax Podded Sorts

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts called in different localities Bush, Bunch, Snap, String or Dwarf Beans. We give careful attention to selecting and improving the different varieties and keeping them pure, and invite the most critical comparison of our stocks with those of any other grower.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax Bean

This bean was introduced by us in 1876, and we have found by frequent and careful comparison that OUR OLD, ORIGINAL STOCK IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. Its popularity has led to the introduction of several so-called "Improved Golden Wax" beans which have been sent out with the claim that they were superior sorts. However, extended and careful tests have convinced us that none of these so-called improved strains is superior, and most of them are quite inferior to the original D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax, the many inquiries for our old stock give evidence that discriminating growers have found it UNEQUaled BY ANY OTHER. The pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, green points, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality, used in either way. Beans medium sized, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish-red. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

D. M. FERRY & CO'S
GOLDEN WAX BEANS.

Challenge Dwarf Black Wax

Introduced by
us in 1891

Continued experience has satisfied us of the great merit of this variety as the earliest wax podded bean. The enormous demand for it proves that it meets popular requirements and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. In all our many comparisons of this bean with other extra early sorts we have found it to be unexcelled in quality and the first to give a full picking of pods.

The Best Early Wax Bean for the Market Garden.

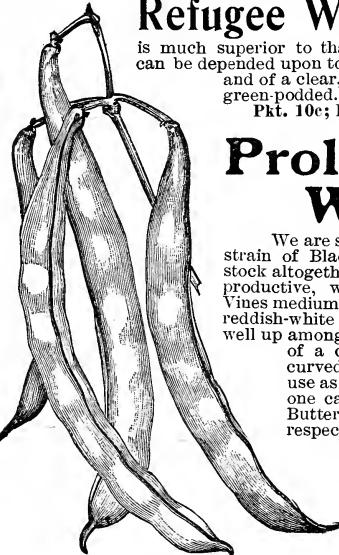
In growth and general appearance the plants are the same as the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, but are earlier and more productive. The pods are clear waxy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. The dry bean is jet black, longer, more curved and flatter than the Prolific German Wax. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

If Beans are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

BEANS—DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP—CONTINUED**Refugee Wax**

We have taken especial pains with this variety, which, as we grow it, is one of the very best in cultivation. The stock we offer is much superior to that commonly sold, being very early. Every plant can be depended upon to produce thick, fleshy, wax-like pods of fine quality, and of a clear, waxy-white color, none of the plants being green-podded.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50



BEANS, PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX BLACK.

Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded

We are so thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black Wax that we have discarded the old stock altogether, this being more vigorous and far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Flowers reddish-white or purple. Pods medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved, cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved point; remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. No one can afford to plant the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, as this is much better in every respect. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$7.00



REFUGEE
WAX
BEAN.

Jones' Stringless Wax

A White Seeded Variety with Round, Stringless Pods of Unsurpassed Beauty and Quality.

This is the result of crossing a white seeded sort with the Yosemite, and in it the good qualities of the latter variety are developed to a superlative degree, while its faults of shy bearing and imperfect pods are eliminated. The Jones' Stringless Wax is wonderfully productive of uniformly well shaped and handsome pods. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof. It matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods very early and ripens its crop of seed earlier than the earliest of our field beans. It will prove a valuable sort for the farm as well as the garden. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

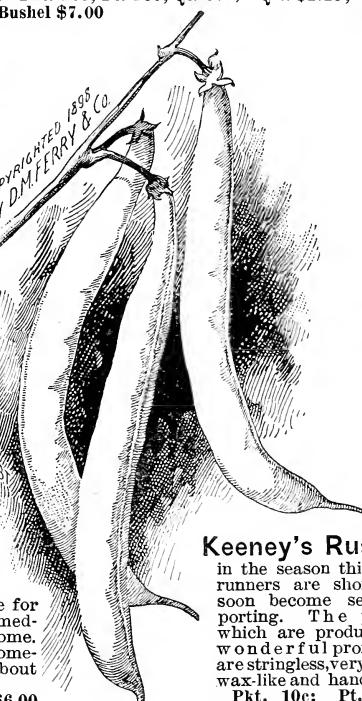
Golden-Eyed Wax

A popular sort in the South. Desirable for shipping long distances. Flowers white, medium sized. Pods flat, coarse but handsome. Dry beans medium sized, kidney-shaped, somewhat flattened, white with a yellow spot about the eye.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bu. \$6.00

D. M. Ferry & Co's**Detroit Wax**

The very hardy, productive, erect growing plants bear their pods near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; proportionately broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently greenish-yellow when young, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color, and of good quality. We think this variety the least likely to rust of any, and the fact that seedsmen sometimes offer it under other names as absolutely rust-proof, is evidence that they have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. When picked at the same time as Golden Wax and other varieties it keeps bright and crisp long after the others are wilted and unsalable, making it



JONES' STRINGLESS
WAX BEAN.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX

It has been claimed that this variety is absolutely rust-proof, and we have found it like the Detroit Wax, as nearly rust-proof as any good wax podded bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. In season the same time as Kidney Wax; dry beans bluish black. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax Early in the season this seems to be a pole bean, but the runners are short and soon become self-supporting. The pods, which are produced in wonderful profusion, are stringless, very white, waxy-like and handsome.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50.



CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX.

ONE OF THE BEST FOR SHIPPING LONG DISTANCES

It is also one of the very best green shelled beans. The dry beans are white, with a patch of chocolate brown about the eye. They are like those of the White Marrow in shape, and fully as good for baking. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

Valentine Wax Our experience has proved this Bean to be remarkably early. The pods are thick and fleshy, with but very little string; the plant is vigorous and productive, and it is a popular sort wherever known. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50.

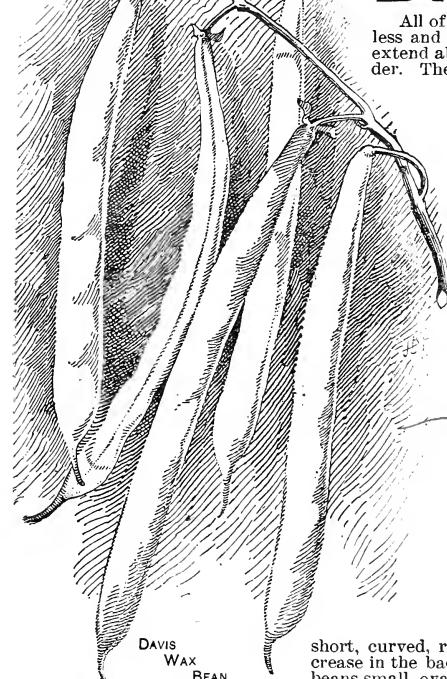
Grenell Rust-Proof Wax Vine a little more upright than the Golden Wax, and the waxy-white pods are more nearly straight and proportionally broader than those of that fine variety. A very popular sort with some gardeners. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50.

If Beans are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, for charges.

BEANS-Dwarf, Bush or Snap—Continued

DAVIS WAX

This is the most Hardy and Productive Bush, Wax-Podded Bean in Cultivation.



DAVIS
WAX
BEAN.

All of the pods are very long, white straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp, and tender. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking.

ONE OF THE BEST FOR SHIPPING AS SNAP BEANS,

and of the greatest value for either the market or the home garden. The length, perfect shape and fine color of the pods, and the clear white seed make this

One of the Best for Canners.

It is just what they want, a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

Wardwell's Kidney Wax

The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$7.00

GERMAN WAX, WHITE SEEDED

Vines small, erect, with large, light-colored leaves and white blossoms. Pods short, broad, flat, white, fleshy and wax-like, of medium quality, but very handsome. Beans medium-sized, oval white. We have developed a strain of this variety

Crystal White Wax

Distinct, but not strictly a wax bean. Very desirable for snaps or pickles. Vines large, spreading, very productive, having pods in pairs throughout their whole length. Blossoms small, yellowish-white; pods greenish-white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back, very fleshy and brittle. Ripe beans small, oval, white.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

Scarlet Flageolet Wax

This variety seems to do especially well in the South, and is a favorite with many truck farmers. The large, strong growing and erect vines produce very long, flat, rather coarse, but beautifully wax-like pods, which though often curved and twisted, are always handsome. Dry beans large, flat, bright red. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50

VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX

Known also as "Perfection Wax." Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax, also more twisted. When well grown it is one of the most showy of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming into use than the Scarlet Flageolet. It is well adapted to the south. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

Black-Eyed Wax

Vines medium sized, erect, bearing the pods near the center. Leaves large, thin, dark green. Pods long, straight, proportionally narrow, and rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and of a lighter color. Dry beans medium sized, long, cylindrical, white with black spot round the eye. As early as the Golden Wax, but not equal in earliness to the Challenge Black Wax. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

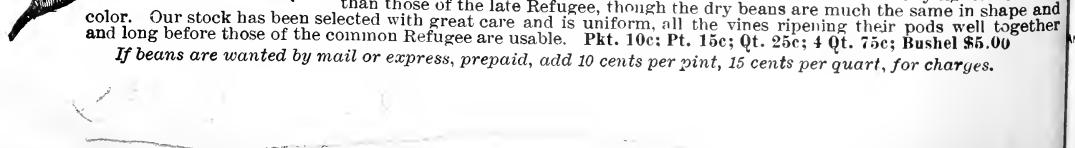


WARDWELL'S
KIDNEY WAX BEANS.

Stringless Green Pod, A NEW, VALUABLE, STRING BEAN. See Supplement.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE A very early, green podded kind, furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality. The vines are a little smaller and more upright growing and the leaves distinctly lighter colored than those of the late Refugee, though the dry beans are much the same in shape and color. Our stock has been selected with great care and is uniform, all the vines ripening their pods well together and long before those of the common Refugee are usable. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qt. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

If beans are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.



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VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX BEANS.

GREEN PODDED SORTS

Stringless Green Pod, A NEW, VALUABLE, STRING BEAN. See Supplement.



BEANS—DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP—CONTINUED**Green Podded Sorts****EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE**

For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink marbled with red. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in tenderness and high quality of pod. It is as early as the earliest. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully examined them all, both in trials and in large fields, and have found none that we are willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines in a high degree all the good qualities of the sort.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS

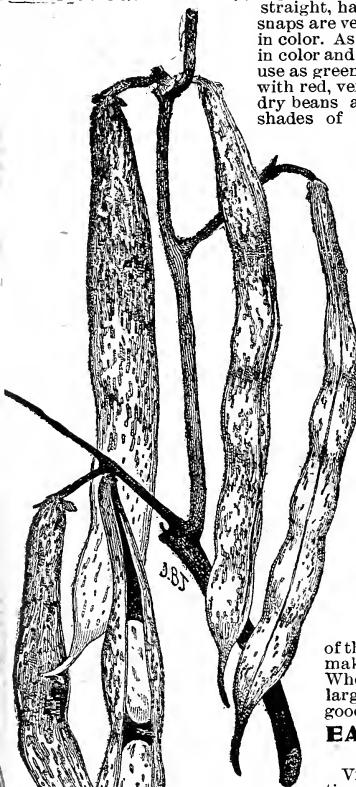
Improved Round Pod. While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy and quite stringless. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardiness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. Dry beans color of ordinary Six Weeks, but much shorter.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

Best of All

The hardy, vigorous vine produces an abundance of very straight, handsome pods which when fit for use as snaps are very brittle and of a peculiar, deep green in color. As the pods mature they become lighter in color and splashed with bright red. When fit for use as green shelled, the beans are large, mottled with red, very tender and of fine quality. The dry beans are mottled in two shades of red. One of the hardest and best of the green podded varieties.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c;
Qt. 25c; 4 Qts.
75c; Bu. \$5.00

**Marblehead Early**

Horticultural A strain developed from the old Horticultural, in which the pods and beans are darker, and which mature a little earlier. This is the earliest green-shelled bean, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00

Dwarf Horticultural

Vines very productive, compact, upright with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is one of the best varieties for use shelled green. When in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25

Improved Goddard

leaflets large, crimped, bright green; flowers large, long, flat, usually curved with young, but as the beans become fit for use are splashed and striped with crimson. Green beans very large, splashed with red and of fine quality. Dry beans marked like Dwarf Horticultural and of the same color, but longer and much larger making them more desirable for market use. When fit to shell green they are almost as large as the Large Lima, and of nearly as good quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts.

EARLY YELLOW KIDNEY SIX WEEKS

Vines large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves and lilac blossoms; pods long, straight, narrow, handsome, and when young, of good quality; beans long kidney-shaped, yellowish drab, with darker marks about the eye.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.75

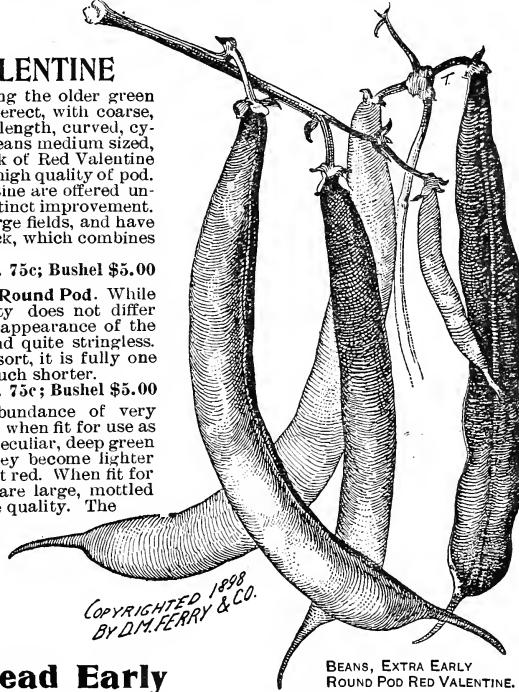
EARLY MOHAWK This sort is so much harder than the others that it can be planted earlier and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kinds.

Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves; blossoms large, purple; pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering points; beans long, kidney-shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is much in favor for forcing under glass as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods.

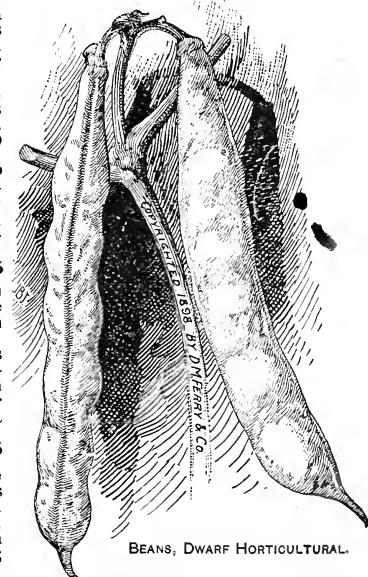
Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.75

Refugee, or Thousand to One Vines large spreading, exceedingly hardy with small, smooth leaves and large, lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature; of good quality as snaps; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.75



BEANS, EXTRA EARLY
ROUND POD RED VALENTINE.



BEANS, DWARF HORTICULTURAL.

BEANS—Dwarf, Bush or Snap—Continued

Vineless Marrow A splendid new bean for field culture. Plant large, strong and vigorous, but compact and without runners, bearing its crop in the center and well up from the ground. The dry beans are very large, very white, and of the best quality. A wonderfully prolific and valuable sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

Large White Marrow, or Mountain Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners, small leaves and small white blossoms; very prolific; pods medium, broad, green, changing to yellow; beans large, clear white, ovoid, cooking very dry and mealy. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

The above four sorts are planted as field beans.

Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy

A variety developed in western New York. Is a sure crop and not only more prolific than the common white bean but also of better quality. Vines large, spreading, with small, thin leaves, and occasional runners; very prolific, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, handsome, but containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, and of superior quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.50

Royal Dwarf Kidney Plant large, branching, with large, broad leaves and white flowers; pods medium sized, dark green, coarse; beans large, white, kidney-shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

BROAD WINDSOR (*English Dwarf or Broad*). This is entirely distinct from the common or French bean. The large, coarse pods are borne on stout plants which are coarser, more erect, and less branched than those of the French bean. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

CULTURE—Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to droughts and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Let the poles slant slightly toward the north. Set in this way the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each hill plant five to eight beans two inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants, and see that they all climb around the pole in the same way, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly

at each end of the rows and drive stakes made of 2x2 lumber at intervals of sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire, size number 10 or 12, between posts along each row, and fasten it to the tops of the stakes in the row with wire staples. Run a light wire or twine along the row about six inches from the ground and fasten to the posts and stakes with wire staples. Tie twine to the wire above and the wire or twine below, wherever there is a plant. The vines will run up these until they reach the top wire, when they will care for themselves. Another way is to omit the bottom wire and stick small stakes two to six inches in the soil and fasten to top wire.

Dutch CASE.. KNIFE

Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy-white; beans broad, kidney-shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50

Early Golden Cluster Wax

A well known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods, these are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased

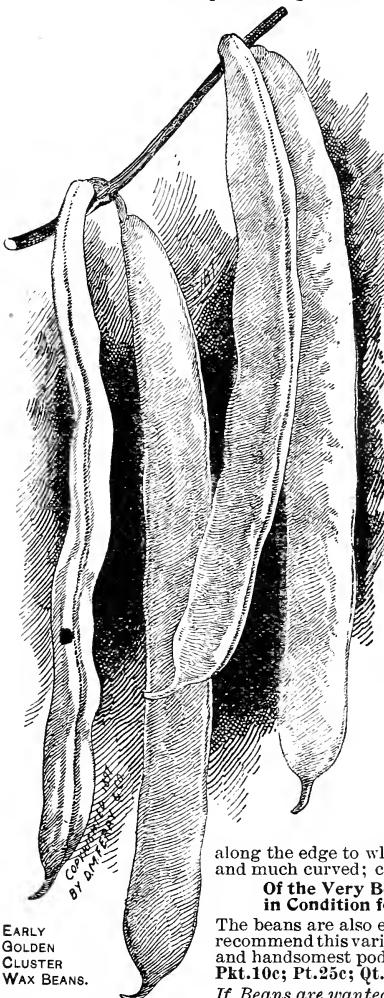
along the edge to which the beans are attached, and much curved; color bright golden yellow.

**Of the Very Best Quality, and Staying
in Condition for use a Long Time.**

The beans are also excellent shelled green. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any sort in the list.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

If Beans are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pt., 15c. per qt., for charges.



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POLE BEANS—Continued

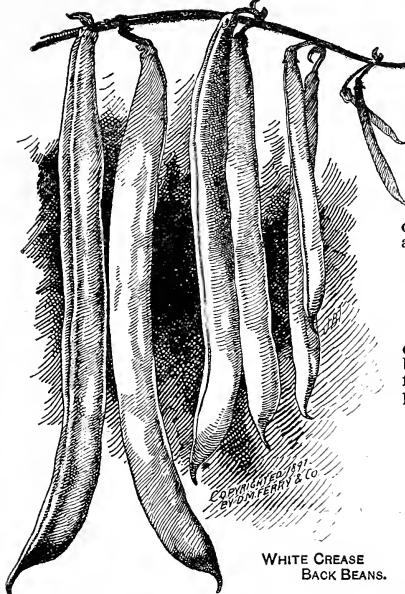
WHITE CREASE BACK

This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time. Vines small to medium, but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery-green, of the best quality as snaps and stand shipping better than most sorts. The beans are too small to be of much value when shelled green, but are of very superior quality baked. When dry they are small, oval, very white and hard. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$7.00

Mammoth Podded Horticultural Pole

Similar in general character to the London Horticultural, but larger in every way. The mammoth pods are striped and splashed with exceedingly brilliant crimson. The beans when fit for use are of immense size and of the finest quality, and when dry are colored and marked in the same way as the pods. This variety has been sold under many names, such as Worcester, Hampden and Mugwump Pole, but a great deal of the stock offered has been impure, many plants being like London Horticultural. We have developed a stock which is pure, and sure to please all who plant it.

Pkt. 10c;
Pt. 25c;
Qt. 35c;
4 Qts. \$1.25;
Bu. \$7.00



WHITE CREASE
BACK BEANS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL, OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY ...

Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves and purple blossoms; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with wine-red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many people like them better than the Limas.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bushel \$6.50

Kentucky Wonder

This splendid variety, introduced by us in 1885, has since been offered as *Seek No Further*, and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of *Old Homestead*. Vines vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans long, oval, dun-colored. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as *Southern Prolific*, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later and has shorter pods.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$9.00

White Sickle Pole

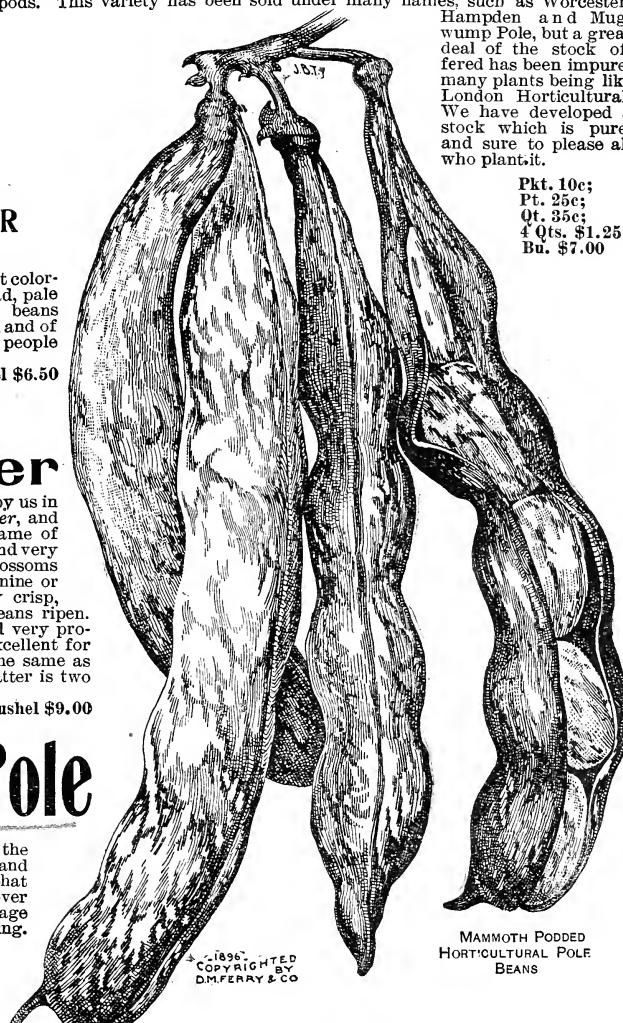
Similar to Kentucky Wonder, except that the dry beans are white, more slender and curved, and the pods are a little more slender than those of that variety. We think this sort an improvement over the Kentucky Wonder in that it has the advantage of a white seed, and so does not discolor in cooking. It is certainly a splendid variety, and is grown with great success in the South, where many think it the best pole bean in cultivation.

(See Supplement.)

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c;
4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

Southern Prolific A very prolific sort and popular in the South for snaps. Vines vigorous, with large, thin, smooth leaves; blossoms white; pods produced in clusters, green, cylindrical or thicker than broad, long, fleshy, crisp; beans small, oval, dun-colored, and somewhat variable in shade.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qt. \$1.25; Bushel \$7.00



MAMMOTH PODDED
HORTICULTURAL POLE
BEANS

Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill An old variety very popular for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish-brown dots.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$6.50

If beans are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

B E A N S - C O N T I N U E D

DWARF LIMA BEANS

This comparatively new class of beans cannot be recommended too highly. They can be grown and gathered much more easily than the pole varieties and are fully as good in quality. Every home garden should have at least one planting of these beans.

Dwarf Large White Lima *A bush form of the true Large Lima.*

Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 200 to 350 pods.

The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will wish to plant it again. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$9.00

Kumerle Bush Lima (*Dreer's*). A dwarf form of the Challenger Lima, having the same thick pods and large, thick beans which have made the Challenger so popular. The plant, while fully as dwarf, is harder, and matures its crop earlier than the Dwarf Large White Lima. Many people consider this sort the best of the Dwarf Limas. *Crop failed.*

Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva (*Henderson's*).

A dwarf form of the Small Lima, and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost; leaves small and bright green; flowers small, yellowish-white, borne in clusters and often above the foliage; pods short, flat, and containing two to four beans. Dry beans white, small, and not equal in quality to the Dwarf Large White Lima. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

POLE LIMA BEANS

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA BEAN

Introduced by us in 1895.

Practical value has been the object aimed at in the development of this grand variety. It is the outcome of the labors of a skillful market gardener who selected for several years the largest green beans from the thinnest and most easily opened pods.

The vine is so productive that although the pods rarely contain more than four beans the yield is enormous and is produced from the very first to the last of the season.

The green shelled beans are of immense size but so tender and succulent that they shrink in drying to about the size of the Large White Lima.

In Earliness, Ease of Shelling, Size, Beauty and Quality of the Green Beans, this Variety is Far in Advance of all Other Sorts.

It is recognized as the best of all the Limas for either the garden or market. *Crop failed.*

SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA, OR SIEVA Vines vigorous, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves, and small, yellowish-white blossoms; pods short, curved, thin, flat; beans white, small, kidney-shaped. *Crop failed.*

If Beans are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

CHALLENGER LIMA The vines of this splendid sort are very stout, vigorous and productive, leaves large and thick. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas and contain from four to five beans which are large, thick, white, and of the best quality. It is early and continues bearing its closely crowded clusters of pods until cut off by frost. One of the most popular varieties with the New York market gardeners. This is similar to, but a decided improvement on what is known as Dreer's Improved Lima. *Crop failed.*

LARGE WHITE LIMA Too late for the extreme North, and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; blossoms small, white; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; beans large, ovoid, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bu. \$7.50

King of the Garden Lima

Vine very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size filled with four or five immense, white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner, and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$8.00

B E E T

Culture The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam. If wanted very early sow such sorts as Detroit Dark Red in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, or sandy soil, to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces, or single packets of two or three sorts, will give a good supply for a large family. It is best to sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip

The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stems and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; roots very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath with very small tap roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Crosby's Egyptian See page 20 for description and colored plate opposite for cut.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip See page 20 for description and colored plate opposite for cut.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Half Long Blood See page 20 for description and colored plate opposite for cut

Early Eclipse Tops small, dark purplish-green shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Tops low, small, spreading; leaf stalks and ribs dark red; blade of leaf bright green, having markedly wavy edge; roots dark red, interior color purplish red, zoned with a lighter shade; crisp, tender, sweet, and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

B E E T - C O N T I N U E D

Improved Early Blood Turnip An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip Tops small, stems purplish-pink, leaves bright green, roots turnip-shaped, with medium sized tap, bright red. Flesh light purplish-pink, zoned with white; crisp, tender, very sweet and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

Early Turnip Bassano Tops large; leaf stems light red; leaves light green; roots large, round, turnip-shaped; flesh pink zoned with white, very sweet and tender when young, becoming

woody and tasteless with age. An excellent sort to plant for use as "greens." Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

Improved Long Dark Blood Tops large; necks small; leaf stems and veins red; leaf green, roots large, tapering, growing even with the surface, dark red; flesh dark red zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet and remaining so when kept till spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet

We recommend all our customers to try this distinct vegetable, which is superior to the common beet for greens; if sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later the plants form broad, flat, beautiful wax-like stems which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

SUGAR BEET

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. They are deservedly popular both on the farm and in the small garden. No one that raises beets of any kind should fail to plant at least a trial bed. Our list comprises the best strains on the market.

SOIL The best soil for Sugar Beets is a rich, friable sandy or clayey loam. They cannot be profitably grown on a tenacious wet clay or a very sandy or excessively hard and stony soil. Rich mucky soils will often give an immense yield of roots which though excellent for feeding are of little value for sugar making. Most farm lands capable of producing a good crop of corn or wheat can be made to grow a good crop of beets.

MANURE Sugar beets do much better when the soil has been made rich for a preceding crop than when the fertilizers are applied the same season. The use of rank undecomposed manures, or such as contain a large amount of nitrogen, will result in large, coarse roots of little value for sugar making. If the condition of the ground necessitates the use of a fertilizer the current season, the greatest care should be taken to have it evenly and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil.

SEED There is no crop where the quality of the seed used is of greater importance than this; inferior seed cannot by any amount of skill in cultivation be made to give a satisfactory yield. A great deal of most patient and skillful labor has been expended in establishing and developing strains of beets, which are adapted to sugar making. *It is only by the use of the best seeds that profitable sugar making is possible.*

Planting and Cultivating The great secret of successful and economical culture of beets is thorough preparation of the soil before planting. The seed should be planted as soon as the soil can be gotten into good condition, which is not likely to be before the middle of April, but the

seed should be in before the last of May. We plant in drills twenty to thirty inches apart, dropping from twelve to twenty seeds to the foot. This will require from ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. It is very important that the seed be well covered with not to exceed one inch of soil pressed firmly over it. As soon as the young plants have started sufficiently to make the rows visible they should be cultivated and the field should receive constant attention so as to keep the surface soil loose and destroy the starting weeds. When the beets are about two or three inches high they should be thinned so as to stand six to eight inches apart in the row, and cultivation should be discontinued as soon as the roots have commenced to form. Often a crop is injured by late cultivation which starts the plants into fresh growth when they should be maturing and developing sugar. Sugar beets ripen and become fit for harvesting as distinctly as do potatoes or corn, and they indicate that they are approaching this condition by the outer leaves turning yellowish and the top seeming to decrease in size owing to the curling of the central leaves. They should be gathered and stored when ripe or mature, for if left they may start into fresh growth, which lessens the proportion of sugar. The successful cultivation of beets rich in sugar requires rotation of crops, however rich and good the soil may appear to be.



KLEIN WANZLEBEN.
SUGAR BEET.

FRENCH VERY RICH

A variety with large, long roots yielding from fourteen to twenty tons per acre, and often containing as much as eighteen per cent. of sugar. The roots are below the surface. The green leaves are upright in growth. The hardiest and easiest grown.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c;
Lb. 35c

Vilmorin's Improved

In general the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent of sugar. The beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are smooth edged and spreading. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c

Klein Wanzleben

ed, and containing about the same amount of sugar. Its yield of beets is from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. The beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are rather large and spreading with wavy edges. A little harder and easier grown than Vilmorin's Improved. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c

We will supply 5 Lbs. or more of Klein Wanzleben, Vilmorin's Improved and French Very Rich Sugar Beets at 25 cents per pound, by Express or Freight, at Purchaser's Expense.

BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

FRENCH WHITE SUGAR RED TOP. Formerly used for sugar making, but the smaller, richer sorts have largely taken its place for this purpose. The numerous green leaves are quite erect and the elongated, egg-shaped root is tinged with red at the top, and contains about twelve per cent. of sugar. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre. A most desirable sort for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR. This is a larger, coarser beet than the French White Sugar. It is more like Mangel Wurzel in character, but the white flesh is much sweeter and tenderer. It is sometimes used for the table. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c

FRENCH YELLOW SUGAR. Grows to a large size; roots half long, yellow and sweet. Excellent for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c

Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet

Long experience has shown this variety of our own introduction to be the best deep red turnip beet, not only for market gardeners, but for the home garden. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small upright-growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots, make it popular with every one who plants it. Tops small, upright-growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf-stems and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid, peculiarly smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. We believe that the stock of this variety which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other beet seed obtainable. See colored plate opposite. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

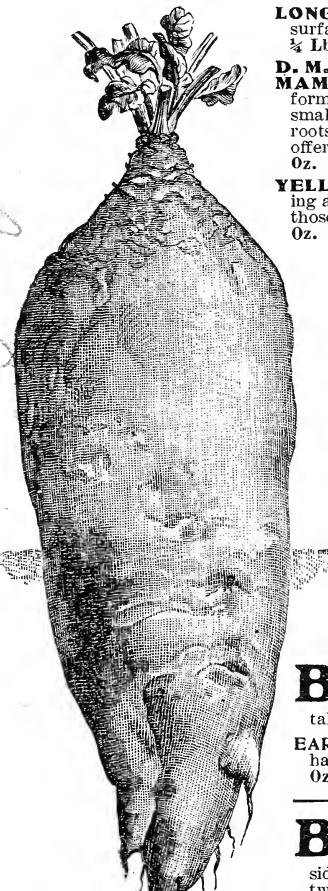
Grosby's Egyptian Beet

The name of this variety is misleading as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. It is larger, lighter colored and more nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting out of doors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety, but it is not as well suited for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting as the Egyptian. See colored plate opposite. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.

D.M. Ferry & Co's Half Long Blood Beet

This is an entirely distinct variety and by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground and retains its good quality longer than other sorts. We consider this the most valuable variety for winter and spring use. See colored plate opposite. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

... MANGEL WURZEL BEET ...



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED
MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.

LONG RED—A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose colored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED An improvement on the old variety. The roots **MAMMOTH LONG RED** ... are very large, uniformly straight and well formed, proportionately thicker, and are deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller tops. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

YELLOW GLOBE—A large, round, orange colored variety, of excellent quality, producing a better crop on shallow soil than the Long Red. The roots often keep better than those of the long varieties as they can be more easily handled without injury. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

ORANGE GLOBE—We think this one of the best varieties of Mangel Wurzel grown for stock feeding. It has exceedingly small tops and few leaves; leaf stalks and blades green; roots medium sized, uniformly globe-shaped, having a very small tap and few side roots; color of skin deep orange yellow; flesh white and of excellent quality. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, making them admirably adapted to shallow ground and very easy to harvest. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

YELLOW LEVIATHAN—Roots long, olive shaped, very large, growing over one half out of the ground; flesh white, sweet and tender; tops bright green, comparatively small; neck small, short. We think this is perhaps the best of the yellow field beets, because its fine flesh never becomes woody, and its roots grow so well out of the ground that the crop is easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

YELLOW OVOID, OR INTERMEDIATE—Root ovoid, intermediate between the long and globe varieties; flesh solid, nearly white, zoned with yellow; hardy, vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Tops comparatively small; with yellow stems and mid ribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. A great improvement and worthy of use on every farm. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

RED GLOBE—Similar to Yellow Globe except in color, which is a light red or pink. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Brocoli

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Brocoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower.

EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH—The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 75c; 2 Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Best Imported—The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50.



THE 3 BEST TABLE BEETS.

D.M.FERRY & CO'S HALF LONG BLOOD.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID
OR GOLDEN **SELF BLANCHING**
CELERY.



EARLY SPRING CABBAGE.

Golden Yellow Large Solid, or Golden Self Blanching Celery

Critical Gardeners Depend Upon Our Stock of This Sort to Produce their Finest Early Celery.

It certainly is far superior in quality to much that is sold, and the planter who uses it once never cares to risk using any other for first crop. We have secured such stock by taking especial pains to develop one not only free from green and other deteriorated plants, but in which the comparatively short, thick stalks shall have the crisp, tender texture and nut-like flavor which makes this the best early sort. See page 27, also colored plate on opposite page. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$4.50

Early Spring Cabbage

THE EARLIEST
FLAT HEADED VARIETY

A wonderfully compact plant with few outer leaves so that a great number of fine, solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield it becomes solid enough for use about as early and is by far the best early sort for those markets that demand a cabbage of the Flat Dutch type. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad and of peculiar light green color. The heads are oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds. See colored plate on opposite page. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

Cabbage

CULTURE—The requisites for complete success are: *First*, good seed; this plant is largely dependent upon the best seed for its success; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained from poor stock. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. It should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is universally grown all over the country, and specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel, the **EARLY** sorts should be sown very early in hot beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and transplanted as early as the ground is in good condition, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September, or later according to latitude, transplanting into cold frames if necessary to keep through winter, and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when four to six inches high. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should not be crowded in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stems.

One of the most successful eastern market gardeners recommends sowing cabbage for family use as follows: At the desired time sow the seed in hills six to twelve seeds in a place, and after the plants are of sufficient size thin to a single plant to the hill, and cultivate as usual. This is a very simple method and in some cases is very successful.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbages have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene (coal oil) made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of *boiling* soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water.

Tobacco dust, ashes, slacked lime and coal dust are all recommended as preventives, and with us have proved valuable in the order named. These are scattered about the plants, leaving one here and there untreated for the flies to congregate around and deposit their eggs upon, when the plants should be pulled up and destroyed.

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later, may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder, slug shot or paris green. The last two are poisonous and should not be used in large quantities or late in the season.

If the disease called club root should get a foot-hold, do not plant the land with any of the cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

A great many of the varieties of cabbages are simply strains rather than *distinct* sorts and are *really* the same as some older and better known kinds. We do not know of a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen both in trial and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in the varieties we offer than in any other kinds.

FIRST EARLY CABBAGES

Early Jersey Wakefield

THE EARLIEST AND HARDEST
HEADING OF EXTRA EARLY CABBAGES

Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care and there is none better and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it **The Best for Wintering Over and Very Early Setting**. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves, and form an oval head, which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and it is only slightly later than that sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

VERY EARLY ETAMPES Similar to the well-known Jersey Wakefield. The plants are lighter colored, but not quite so hardy. The heads are fully as large, not quite so hard, but are of excellent quality. Sold also as "Earliest of All," "Wonderful," etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

FIRST EARLY CABBAGES

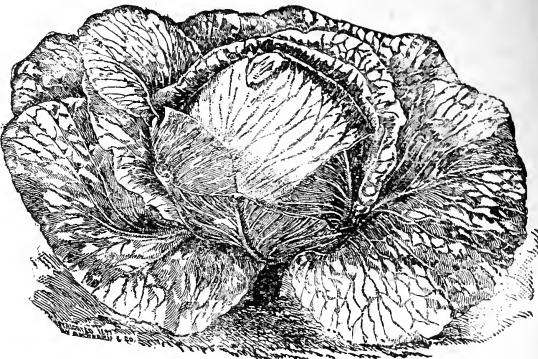
CONTINUED

CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD

A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger, and a little later, the head larger and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market gardeners and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield, which is only a few days earlier than this splendid variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

Early York Heads small, heart shaped, firm and tender; of very erect, and dwarf habit, so that they may be grown fifteen or eighteen inches apart. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Early Large York Succeeds the Early York. It is of larger size, about ten days later, more robust and bears the heat better. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

Second Early or Summer Cabbages

Henderson's Early Summer

A very early, large heading cabbage, plants strong growing with large, spreading outer leaves. Heads large, flat or slightly conical, and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

FILDERKRAUT Somewhat like Winnigstadt, but larger, much more pointed, and heading up with fewer outside leaves. Highly esteemed for making kraut. Good either for first or second crop, and succeeds particularly well on rich prairie soils. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Fottler's Early Drumhead Or BRUNSWICK SHORT STEM

In many sections, particularly in the East, this is the most popular cabbage grown, and it certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation, particularly for the home garden.

Plants have very short stems and large leaves, which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Head large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer stemmed, coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

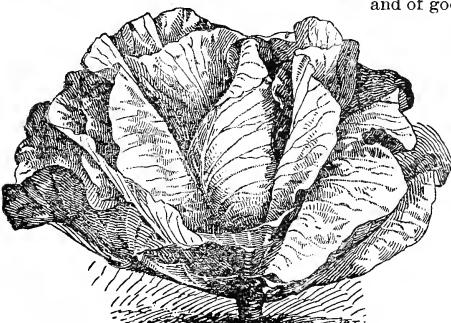
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch

Continued experience confirms our belief that this IS THE BEST SECOND EARLY SORT.

The plants are short stemmed and upright, with comparatively few and short leaves, so that they can be planted closely. Heads large, solid, made up of thick, crisp, tender and fine flavored leaves and maturing about as early as Early Summer.

Every plant will form hard head fit for market and will mature much earlier than the Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Our stock should not be confounded with the inferior later stocks frequently offered under this name. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Early Drumhead



EARLY WINNINGSTADT CABBAGE.



FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

Plants very hardy, compact, with thick, dark green leaves, covered with a dense bloom which protects them in a measure from the worms. Heads flat, very solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Succession A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown, selected stock, and is the best that can be procured. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

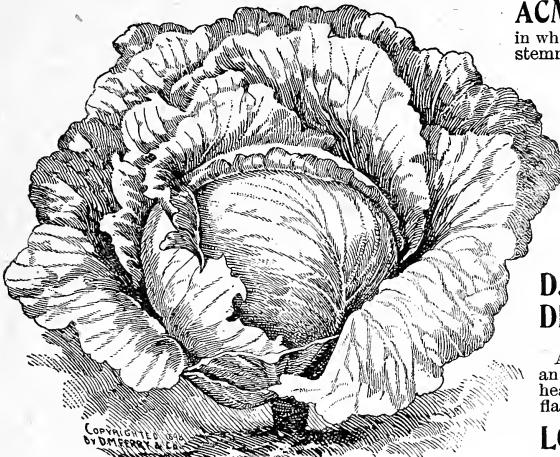
Early Winnigstadt

One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both summer and winter.

It is the hardest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

LATE OR AUTUMN CABBAGES



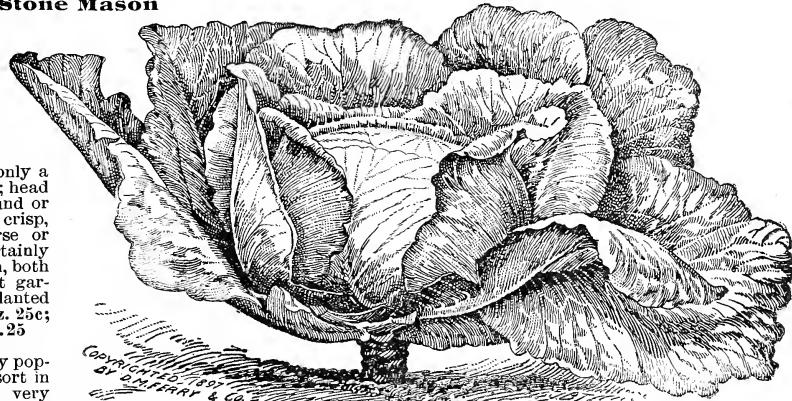
THE WARREN, OR IMPROVED STONE MASON CABBAGE.

THE WARREN or Improved Stone Mason

We think this is one of the very best for fall and winter use, being the best in quality of any of the smooth leaved kinds. The stock we offer is much superior to that usually sold under this name.

Plant medium sized, with only a moderate number of leaves; head medium sized to large, round or slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, tender, without being coarse or strong flavored. It will certainly give the greatest satisfaction, both to the amateur and market gardener, and ought to be planted largely by both. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

LUXEMBURG A very popular sort in the West. The plants are very hardy, standing transplanting and long continued dry weather better than most sorts. Heads medium size, nearly round, and of good quality. The outer leaves are often slightly tinged with red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

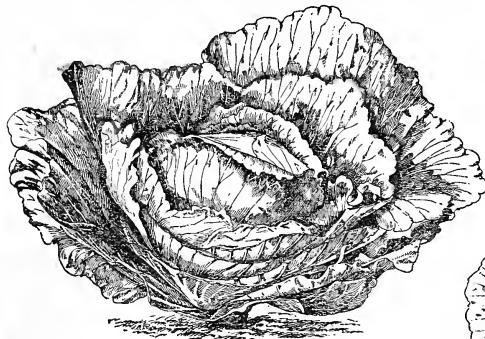


HOUSEMAN LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

Houseman Late Flat Dutch

The Largest and Best of the Late Market Sorts.

A strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage in which the plants are very vigorous and hardy. The leaves are very large and broad; the stem of moderate height; the head large and very solid. A hardy and very sure heading sort. Always forms a large, handsome head which keeps better than most sorts. Particularly desirable for those who wish to raise large quantities of cabbage for fall shipment. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead....

THE LARGEST CABBAGE KNOWN.

Weighing in some instances over fifty pounds. Under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each. The plant is very large and late in maturing and the seed should be planted earlier than that of most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

LATE OR AUTUMN CABBAGES--Continued



HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD CABBAGE.

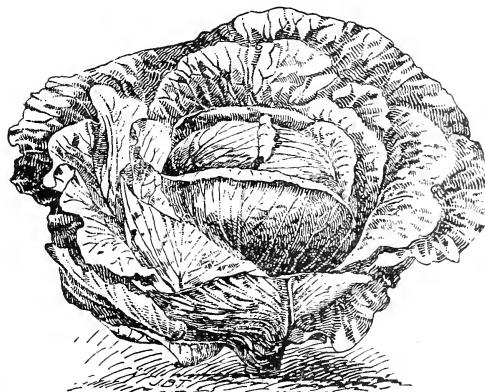
HOLLANDER, or Danish Ball Head

This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid, one of the best keepers and of fine quality. It is one of the best for growing for distant markets or for late spring use.

The plant is vigorous, rather compact-growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold, but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish-green covered with whitish bloom and borne with an upward tendency. The head is round, of less diameter than that of the Flat Dutch, but very solid. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

We have given a great deal of attention to this variety and offer seed of our own growing which we believe will produce a crop of more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from other stocks.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



MAMMOTH ROCK RED CABBAGE.

Mammoth Rock Red... Cabbage

This is the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced,

and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead.

No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

SUREHEAD

A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having medium sized to large, thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is of the best obtainable, and sure to give marketable fine heads.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

GREEN GLAZED

A standard late variety in the south, as it is not affected by the heat as much as most sorts. Heads large, but rather loose and open. Enjoys comparative immunity from the attacks of insects.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



GREEN GLAZED CABBAGE.

SAVOY CABBAGES

The English prize the Savoy cabbages because of their delicate cauli-flower-like flavor, and as they become better known in this country they are growing rapidly in favor with discriminating buyers.

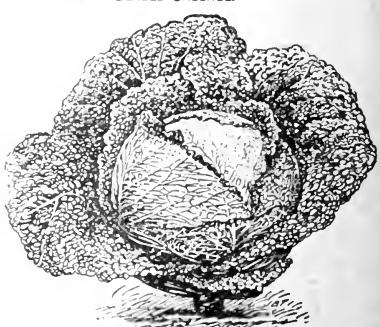
EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY

One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys. Heads round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine, deep green color, and of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY

The best of all the Savoys, either for home use or the market, and the surest to head. The heads are larger, more solid and in every way better than the sorts called Perfection, Green Globe or Drumhead Savoy. The plants are vigorous, very sure heading and even more densely and uniformly curled than the Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy; the heads are globular and of the very best quality.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY.

Carrots

CULTURE—While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, *any* good land if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. When it is possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but success from such late planting is uncertain. For table use prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds to the acre, according to the distance between rows. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin the smaller table sorts to 8 to 10 to the foot, and the field varieties to 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. For winter use gather and store like beets or turnips.

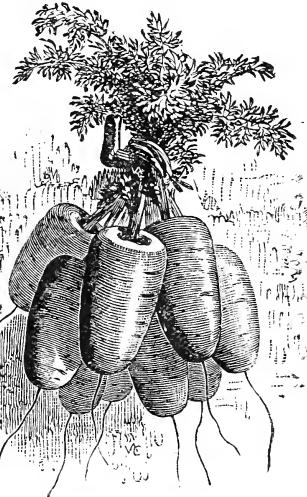
Earliest Short Horn

The Earliest Variety in Cultivation and Best Suited for Forcing.

Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round with a groove above the crown. When fully matured they are about two inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full-grown, when they are tender and delicious. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan

Tops very small; roots cylindrical with remarkably small necks; very handsome deep orange in color, with scarcely any core and of the best quality. They can be sown very thick and are well adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



Early Scarlet Horn

Excellent for Early Planting Out of Doors.

Tops small; coarsely divided; roots top shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap; skin orange red. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots comparatively shorter than the Long Orange, and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



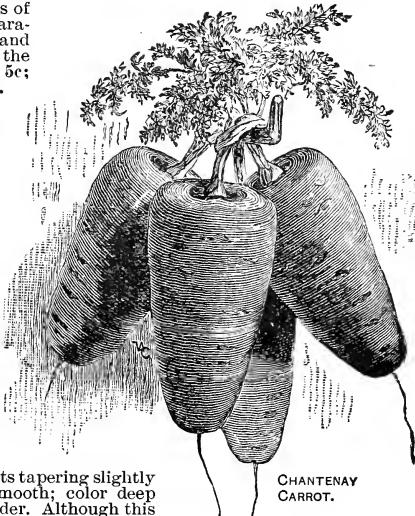
IMPROVED LONG
ORANGE CARROT.

EARLY
SCARLET
HORN
CARROT.

Guerande, or Ox Heart

Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of seven inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive in

it. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature, equally good for stock. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



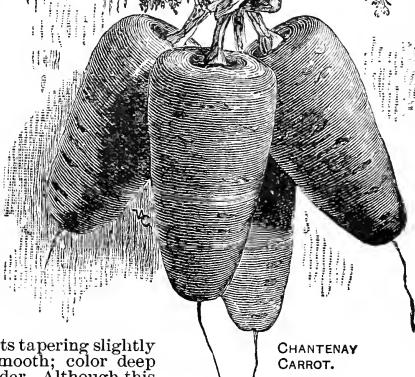
Half Long Scarlet Nantes

STUMP
ROOTED

Tops medium size; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core; of the finest quality, and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Chantenay

is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



CHANTENAY
CARROT.

Early Half Long Scarlet

STUMP ROOTED

Excellent for early market, or for field culture. Of medium size, flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

DANVERS

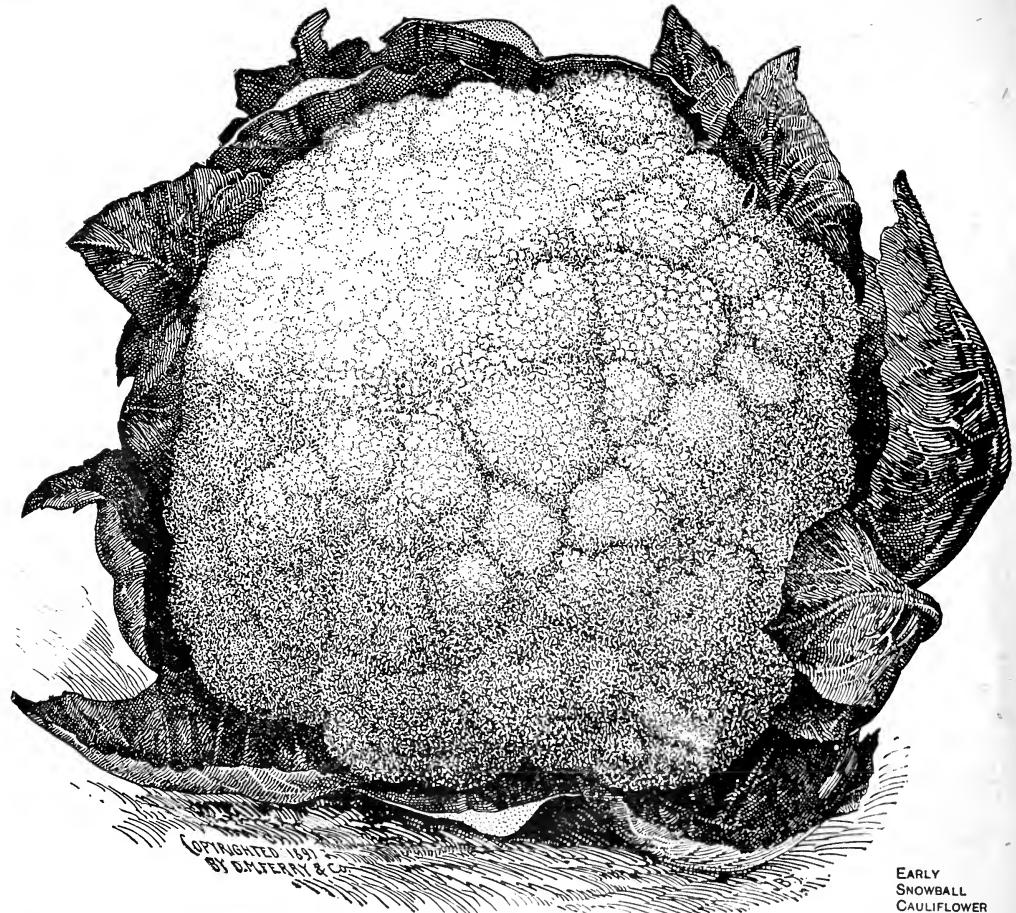
Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Short White

We think this distinct variety is destined to take first rank as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder, but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot, and is the best of this class. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 80c.

Large White Belgian

Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.



EARLY
SNOWBALL
CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower

with this most desirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE For spring and early summer crop sow in March or early in April in hot-bed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Give the plants thorough culture and keep free from worms with Persian Insect powder. For late crop sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather and hence the sowings should be so regulated as to bring it to maturity either before the hot summer weather sets in or not until the cooler weather of the fall. If it receive at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved. After the heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and pin or tie them together to protect the head from the sun and keep it white. The heads should be cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become tough and bitter after they open and separate into branches.

Our cauliflower seed is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development, and the greatest care is taken to save seed from perfectly developed plants only.

Early Snowball Cauliflower

Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort.

We know our stock of this variety is unsurpassed and is superior to much that is sold under such names as "Gilt Edge," "Earliest," etc., etc. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75c; Oz. \$2.25; 2 Oz. \$4.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$9.00

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt

Similar in all respects to "Early Snowball" and nearly as early. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use and is superior to most seed sold at higher prices.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75c; Oz. \$2.25; 2 Oz. \$4.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$8.00.

Extra Early Paris

Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. \$1.00; 2 Oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50

CAULIFLOWER—CONTINUED

Early Favorite ...

While not quite so early as the Snowball this is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and by far the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts would fail. The plants are large and form large heads which are solid, crisp, tender, of fine quality. It keeps in condition for use a long time.

Several years' experience has convinced us that it is one of the hardest kinds in cultivation.

We urge you to try it. Pkt. 5c; Oz. \$1.00; 2 Oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50

Early London This is a standard variety; very tender and quite early; heads compact, solid and of delicious flavor; good for general use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25

Early Paris, or Nonpareil A most excellent French variety with good sized, uniform, close heads, which are tender and delicious. If planted at the same time as the Extra Early Paris, it will be ready for use when that variety is exhausted. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 60c; 2 Oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75

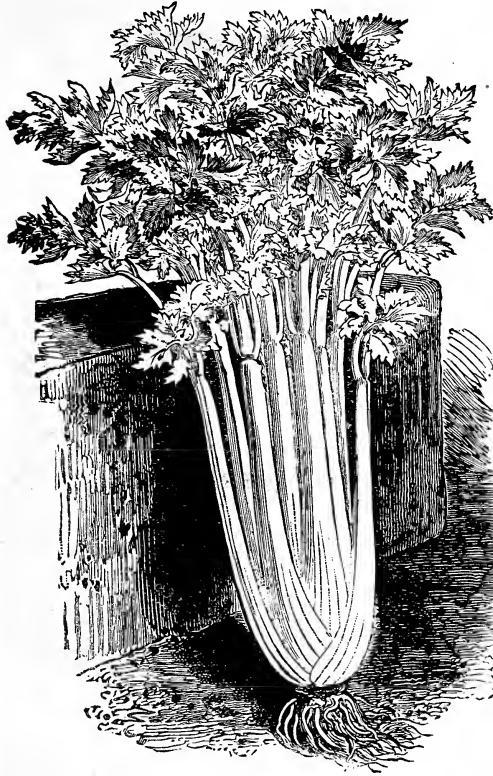
Le Normand's Short Stem Considered by the French one of the very best sorts. Plant hardy, compact growing, sure heading, and producing many leaves which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 75c; 2 Oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.25

Early Erfurt One of the best for general cultivation. Heads large, close, compact, and very white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. \$1.25; 2 Oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$4.00

Large Algiers A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality, and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. Plant large, but of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin other sorts. One of the very best of the late sorts.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 80c; 2 Oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.75

Veitch's Autumn Giant A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, extremely white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process, which consists in making a spot as rich as possible, and there setting the plants six to eight inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other and the product will be very white and handsome, but we think it is inferior in quality to that grown by the old method.

Golden Yellow Large Solid.

Or Golden Self Blanching

This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery.

See colored plate opposite page 21.

Plants of a yellowish-green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as The Standard of Excellence as an Early Sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 45c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$4.50

Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate, and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together, while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them, and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes, or by wire hooks at the top. This is the method commonly used by market gardeners, but celery so blanched is more likely to become pithy than that blanched with earth. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they are wet or the ground is damp, as it would be likely to injure them. A part of the crop may be simply "handled," and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame which can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves, and they will revive again.

While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Large Solid either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use.

Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction.

An Improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

CELER Y—Continued

ROSE RIBBED PARIS CELERY

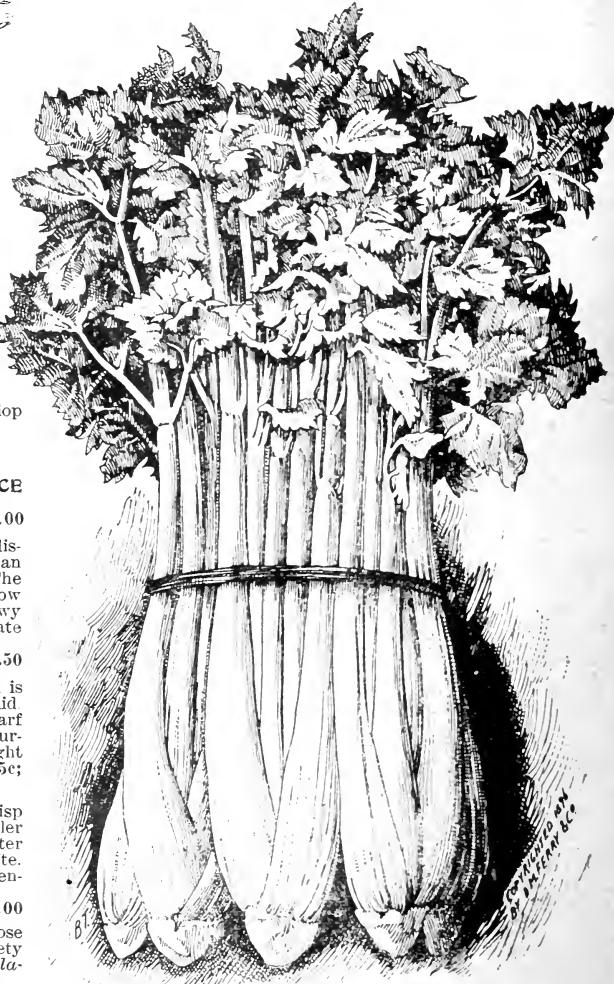
ROSE RIBBED PARIS

Exceedingly Beautiful and of Splendid Quality.

In general character this sort resembles the Golden Yellow Large Solid from which it originated, but the plant is more compact, the stocks a little larger and the upper portions, particularly of the heart stems, are a richer, deeper yellow. The stocks are most beautifully tinted with red at the base. The plant is stout and vigorous and as self-blanching as any variety in cultivation. The leaves are broad, the outer ones dark green, but becoming more yellow toward the center until those of the heart are deep yellow. Though the ribs are prominent the stalks are practically stringless and wonderfully crisp, tender and good flavored. They are large and thick. In color they are a very rich and waxlike yellow tinted with pink at the base which deepens into a carmine line along the ridges.

We have carefully tested this sort and we believe it to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation both for the home garden and those markets which demand vegetables of high quality. No celery grower or market gardener should fail to grow it extensively as its remarkable beauty alone will give it ready sale wherever offered.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00



EVANS' TRIUMPH CELERY

Evans'
Triumph

As grown by us
this is by far

THE BEST LATE CELERY.

This variety has a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, brittle, tender and

FINE FLAVORED STALKS.

It is late and requires the whole season to develop but will

KEEP LONGER THAN ANY OTHER SORT.

We recommend it as worthy of the **FIRST PLACE AS A LATE CELERY.**

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

GOLDEN HEART, OR GOLDEN DWARF. A distinct variety of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. The heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow when blanched, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF. When blanched is of rather yellowish-white color, and is quite solid. It possesses the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, and it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing many of the large growing sorts in weight of blanched stocks per plant. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

PERFECTION HEARTWELL. A fine flavored, crisp and tender variety. The plants are a little taller than the Crawford's Half Dwarf, and a little later in maturing. The stalks when blanched are white. They are medium sized, round, very solid, crisp, tender, and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

DWARF WHITE SOLID. Dwarf, white, stiff, close habit; solid, crisp and of fair quality. This variety is also sold as *Large Ribbed Kalamazoo* and *Kalamazoo*.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

CELERY—CONTINUED

Giant Pascal

This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches very quickly to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the south where it is prized more than almost any other kind.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

BOSTON MARKET For many years one of the most popular sorts in the markets of Boston. Instead of a single large heart it forms a number of smaller ones, which are very white, and remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

SEYMOUR'S WHITE SOLID A large sized, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid and of superior flavor.

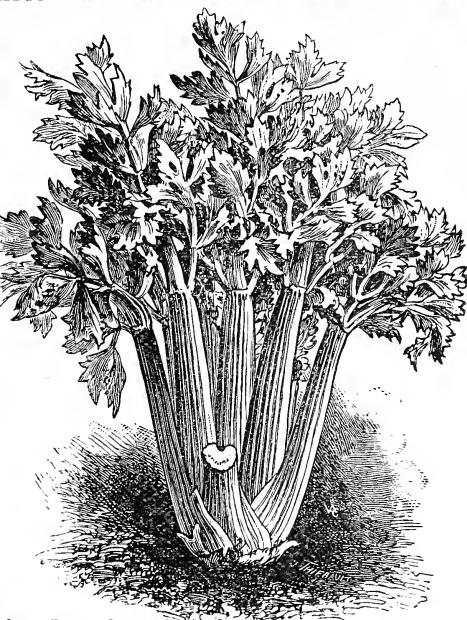
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

SOUP, OR CUTTING CELERY This variety is adapted to sowing thick in rows and cutting when three or four inches high, to use for soup flavoring. It can be cut repeatedly and will furnish a succession throughout the season.

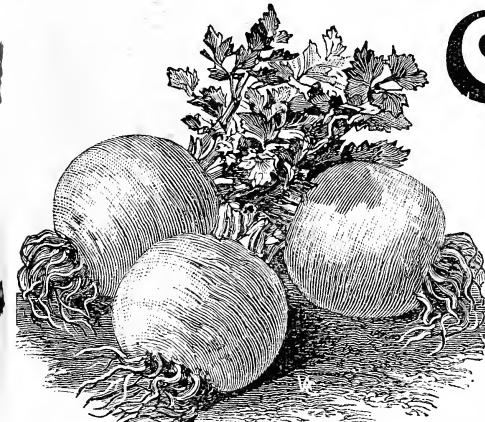
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

CELERY SEED FOR FLAVORING

Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 30c



Giant Pascal Celery.



LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE CELERIAC.

CELERIAC

or Turnip-Rooted Celery

Culture—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

Large Smooth Prague An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large, deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.40

TURNIP-ROOTED The root of this celery is turnip-shaped and tender, having a sweeter taste and stronger flavor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

CHERVIL

A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than parsley, and can be used to great advantage in beautifying dishes of meat and vegetables.

Culture—Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil, and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

CURLED Greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, more handsome and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

CHICORY Large-Rooted, or Coffee

Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. The dried and prepared roots are used quite extensively as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills fifteen inches apart, for garden, and two to two and one-half feet for field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large, thin to four to six inches apart in the row. Keep clear of weeds, and in the fall, dig the roots, slice them and dry in an apple evaporator, or kiln constructed for the purpose. Where the roots are grown in quantity for the manufacturers of the "prepared" chicory, they are usually brought to the factory in the "green" state and there dried in kilns constructed for the purpose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c



Chervil.

CORN Sweet or Sugar

Culture—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

MAMMOTH The Largest and Best WHITE CORY Extra Early Sweet Corn

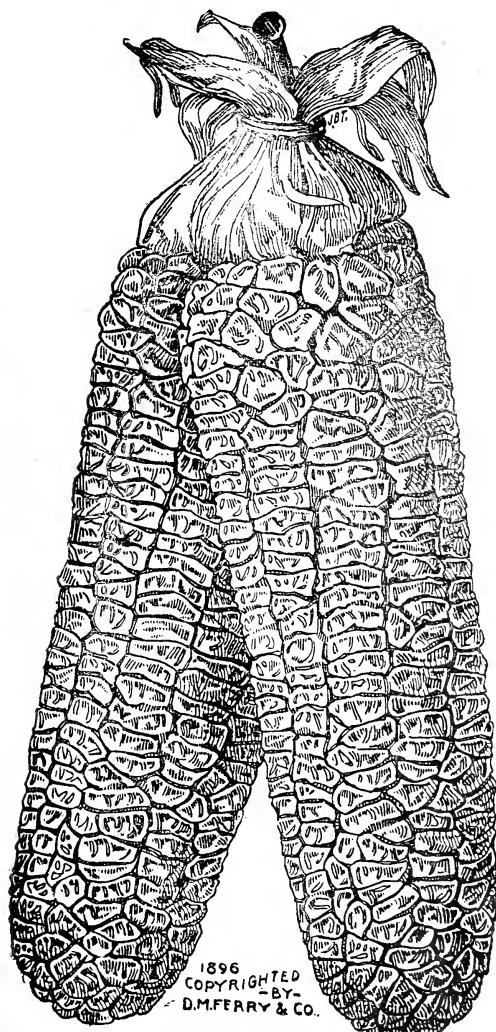
The stalks are no larger than those of the White Cob Cory, but each stalk furnishes two or more large, fine shaped ears which are fit for use **Before Those of Any Other Sort.**

The Ears are Twelve-Rowed, Very Symmetrical and Handsome, with no Opening Between the Rows at the Base.

The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort.

THE BEAUTY AND QUALITY OF THIS VARIETY GIVE IT READY SALE EVEN WHEN THE MARKET IS OVERSTOCKED.

White Cob Cory The plants are usually about four feet high and bear two or even three ears which are eight-rowed with large, somewhat coarse but very sweet and tender grain. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c;** **4 Qts. 60c; Bushel \$3.00**



CORN, MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.

Crosby's Early A most excellent variety, remarkably early and of the best flavor. Ears of medium size, twelve-rowed or more, with short, nearly square grains which are very tender and sweet. This is the sort so largely grown in Maine for canning, and it is the use of this variety rather than any peculiarity of soil, that has given Maine sweet corn its reputation for quality. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.25**

Early Minnesota This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts, for the market and the private garden. Stalks about five feet high with no suckers and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform, and in which all the good qualities that have made this variety so popular are intensified. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.00**

Early Sweet or Sugar Ears long, slender, eight-rowed. Grain very white, tender and sugary; plant productive, hardy and quite early. An old but excellent table sort. Our stock is distinct and true, and not such a mixture of all sorts of early sweet or sugar corn as is often offered under this name. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 50c; Bu. \$2.75**

Perry's Hybrid This is a very popular Eastern variety. Stalks of medium height, bearing two large, twelve or fourteen rowed ears, which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium sized, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than the Minnesota. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.00**

Black Mexican This corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use, it is considered by many the most desirable of the second early sorts. It does especially well for second early in the South. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.50**

Ferry's Early Evergreen

We have tested many samples of Evergreen Corn that were claimed to be earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and to be just as good, but we have never found any of them valuable. For the past seven years we have been developing this variety which we offer with the statement, backed by careful tests made both in the trial grounds and in the field, that

IT WILL FURNISH EARS FIT FOR USE MUCH EARLIER THAN STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

The ears are like the Evergreen, very large, with about eighteen, more or less irregular rows and a very long grain which is of the very best quality. It remains in condition for use longer than other sorts, exceeding the Stowell's in this respect. The plant and ear would be pronounced by observers to be a fine stock of the old variety though fit for use one to two weeks earlier. **Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bushel \$3.00**

If corn is wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

GORN, Sweet or Sugar--Continued

Hickox Hybrid Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and makes a large, attractive ear of very white and hand-some grain. It is one of the best varieties for canners' use. By planting it at the same time as Stowell's Evergreen the season will be lengthened considerably, as the Hickox will be about through by the time Stowell's Evergreen comes in; very prolific, ordinarily every stalk will have two large, fully developed ears. The best sort for drying.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 50c; Bu. \$2.75

Old Colony Stalks about six feet high, usually bearing two large, sixteen to twenty-rowed ears. We are certain that a larger number of marketable ears, and a greater weight of corn can be grown from an acre of this sort than from any other kind. The grain is very deep and the sweetest and best of the late varieties. It is fit to use a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. A very valuable market sort and one of the best for canners.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c;
4 Qts. 50c; Bu. \$2.75

Country Gentleman

This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains, which are of fine quality.

Pkt. 10c;
Pt. 15c;
Qt. 20c;
4 Qts. 60c;
Bu. \$3.00



Moore's Early Concord

Stalks about five feet high, bearing near its base large, fourteen to sixteen-rowed ears, of short, very white, square grain, similar to that of Crosby's Early, and of the same splendid quality. It is an excellent second early sort either for the garden or the canning factory.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c;

Bu. \$3.00

Stowell's Evergreen The standard main crop variety, and earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 50c; Bu. \$2.50

Mammoth This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of the ear.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 60c; Bu. \$3.00

If corn is wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

Drawn from
nature, about
one-half
actual size.

FIELD CORN //

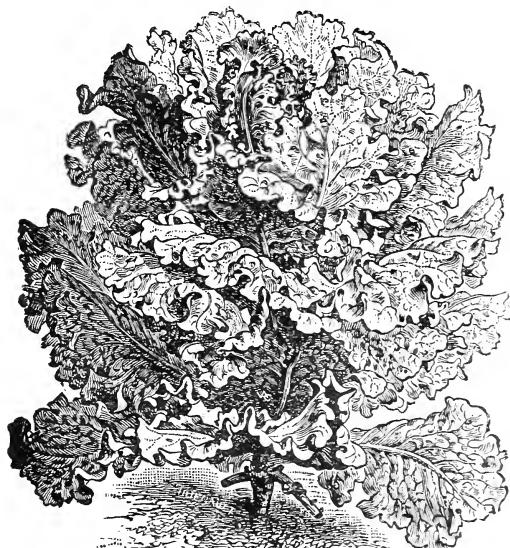
Extra Early Adams

Very early, but more of the quality of field than of sweet corn. It is, however, the standard extra early variety in the South, and can be depended upon to give a crop there when most other sorts fail. No suckers, very few tassels; stalk short, bearing a single, very full, *short*, many rowed ear, often nearly as thick as it is long, and well covered with coarse husks; kernels white, smooth. An extremely hardy variety. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 50c; Bu. \$2.50

Early Adams, or Burlington An excellent, early, field variety, and often used for table, particularly in the South. Ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen-rowed; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad, and indented at the outer end, which is whiter and less transparent than the inner. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 40c; Bu. \$2.25

Rice Pop Corn

If corn is wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cts. per pint, 15 cts. per quart, for charges.



GEORGIA, OR SOUTHERN COLLARDS.

Collards ←

A cabbage-like or kale-like plant known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is extensively used in the South, where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter.

Georgia, Southern, or Creole We offer the true stemmed sort so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for man and beast. Freezing does not injure but rather improves their quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row, when of proper size. In the South sow from January to May, and August to October. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



WATER CRESS.

Early Red Blazed

This flint variety is not only early, but will endure uninjured a degree of cold and wet that would be fatal to other sorts. Stalks medium height, without suckers, dark green with red or bronze markings. Leaves broad, green at base, but bronze at top, particularly while the plant is young. Ears long, eight-rowed, well filled, small at base. Grain flinty and of fine quality, bright yellow at base of ears, but red at the tips. It is also known as *Smut Nose*. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 10c; Qt. 15c; 4 Qts. 30c; Bushel \$1.50

Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North

A very early Dent variety, ripening with the flint sorts, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of Dent corn. Stalks small with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen-rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 10c; Qt. 15c; 4 Qts. 30c; Bu. \$1.50

A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. Probably no variety of pop corn is superior to this for parching. *We supply lots of 4 quarts and less, shelled.* Pkt. 10c; Pt. 10c; Qt. 15c; 4 Qts. 30c; Bu. of Ears \$1.50

Corn Salad...

FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on *very rich* soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



CORN SALAD.

..GRESS..

Curled, or Pepper Grass

This small salad is much used, with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Gray Seeded Early Winter

A variety that does well on upland and produces a large cluster of leaves quite similar to those of the Water Cress in appearance and quality. It is quite hardy and thrives best in the cool autumn months. Sow in early autumn in shallow drills. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

True Water

This is quite a distinct variety of cress, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

CUCUMBER ...

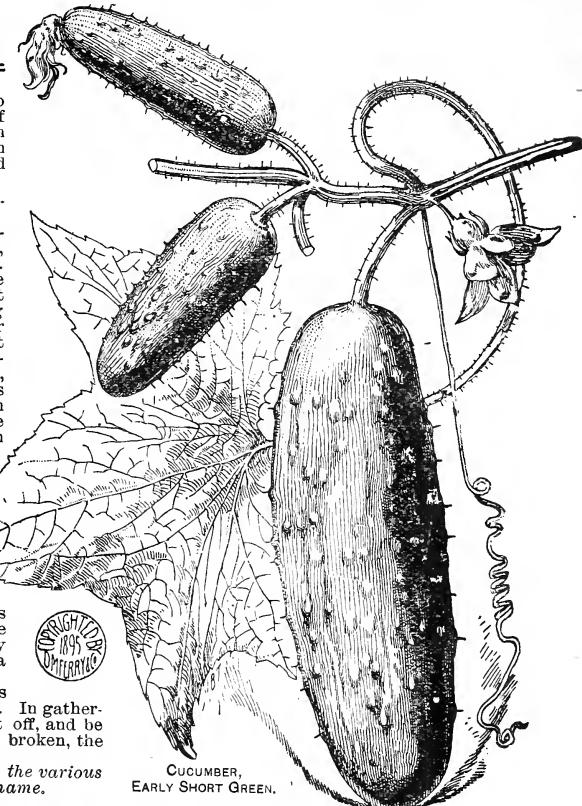
This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil that is fully exposed to the sun. The fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is when obtained in the market, that every family should be supplied from its own garden.

CULTURE—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in hills four to six feet apart, each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of *well-rotted* manure, which should be *well mixed* with soil, forming a broad, flat hill, four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hot beds or cold frames filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by frequent dusting with air slackened lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines; the best protection against injury, is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

Pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem, instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken, the pickles will not keep so well.

We pay particular attention to growing and selecting the various strains of Cucumbers, so as to keep them pure and true to name.



Early Russian EARLIEST AND HARDEST

Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit three to four inches long, thick, oval, pointed at each end and covered with fine, small spines.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

Early Cluster ...

Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A very productive sort.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

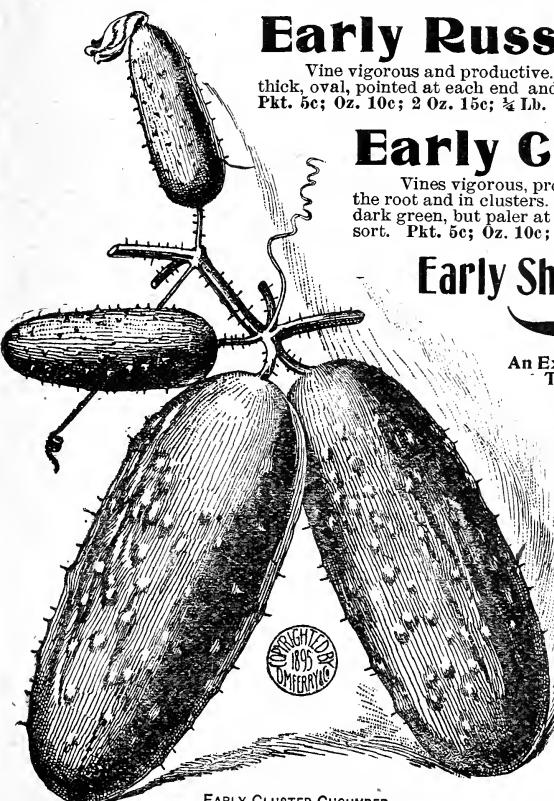
Early Short Green or Early Frame

An Excellent Sort both for Table use and for Pickling.

Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp, tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles. Our Stock is Very Superior.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 50c.

Jersey Pickling

Very popular in New Jersey. Intermediate between the Long and the Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle, which is very crisp and tender.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.



Cucumbers—Continued

BOSTON PICKLING or GREEN PROLIFIC

A distinct variety, very popular for pickles. Fruit very smooth and symmetrical, cylindrical, bright green; a great producer.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c

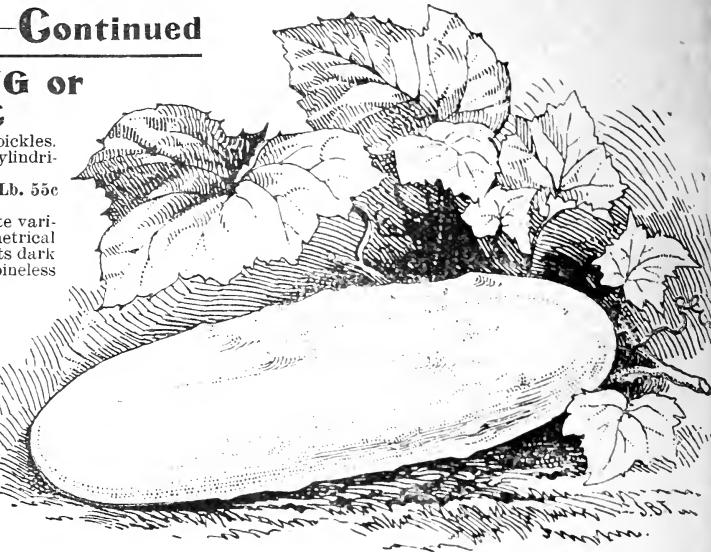
EMERALD A new, rather late variety of very symmetrical shape and smooth skin. It retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. It is spineless and the flesh is crisp, white and tender.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

ALBINO

The best White Skinned Sort

Introduced by us in 1894. The fruit is above medium size, symmetrical, with few large spines. The flesh is clear white, very crisp, tender and good flavored. An excellent sort for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c



ALBINO CUCUMBER.

Bismarck

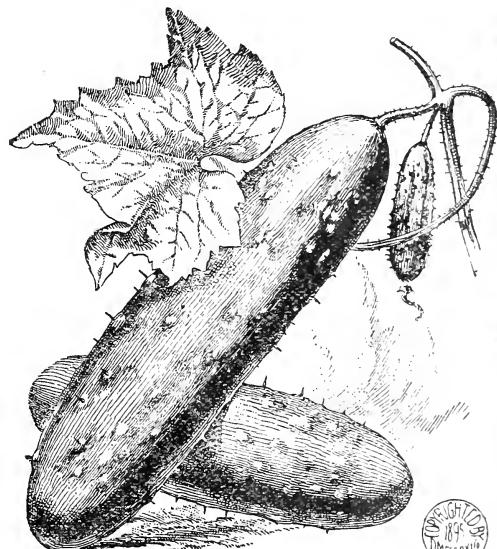
The stock we offer is a great improvement over that usually sold either as Bismarck or Tailby Hybrid, being much better and more uniform in shape, without the distinct neck which was a fault of the old stock. It can be depended upon to produce very symmetrical, handsome, dark green fruits which will hold their color better than those of any other kind. This is one of the best sorts for growing under glass.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c

COOL AND... CRISP

A strain of White Spine somewhat like the Arlington, but larger and less symmetrical. The flesh is peculiarly crisp and tender, and it is one of the very best for table use.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 55c



CHICAGO, OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING

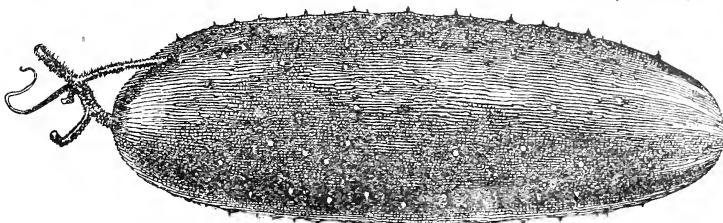
Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines, color deep green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

ARLINGTON

are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c

Very Popular with Chicago Market
Gardeners, and Extensively
Grown in that Vicinity.

A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and



CUCUMBER, ARLINGTON



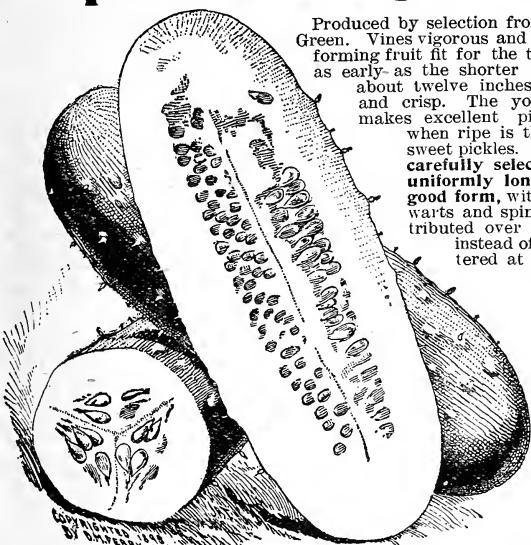
BISMARCK CUCUMBER

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

Improved Long Green

Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 55c.



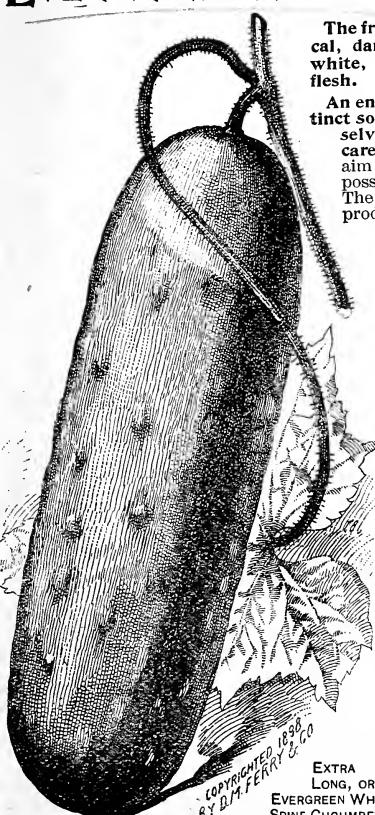
EARLY WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

EXTRA LONG, OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh.

An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection. We aim to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass.

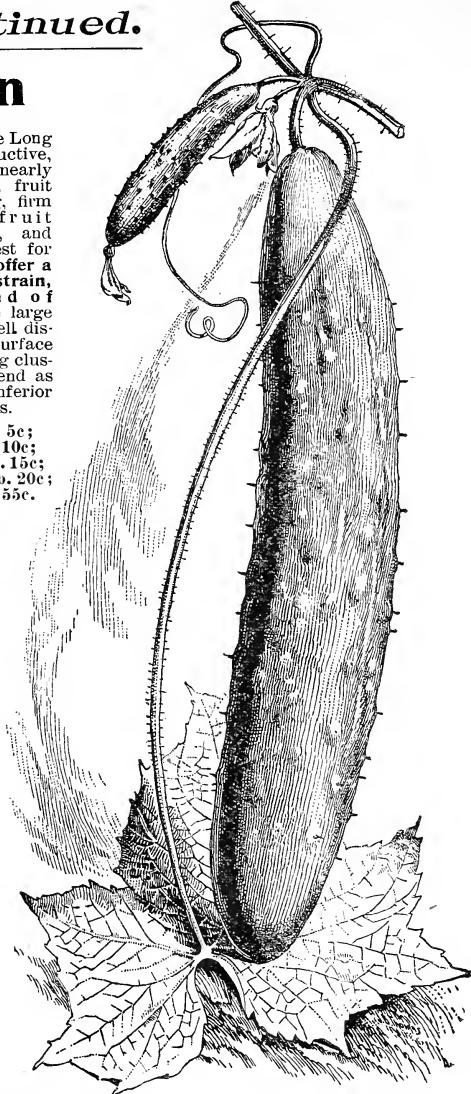
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

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BY D. M. FERRY & CO.EXTRA
LONG, OR
EVERGREEN WHITE
SPINE CUCUMBER.

GHERKIN FOR PICKLING

A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickles; is the smallest of all the varieties, and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



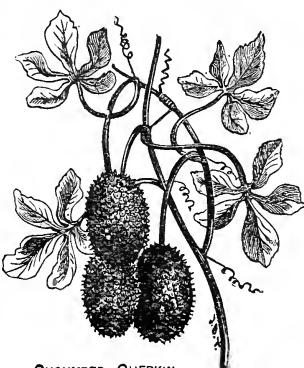
IMPROVED LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.

EARLY WHITE SPINE

ONE OF THE BEST SORTS FOR TABLE USE.

Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 50c.



CUCUMBER, GHERKIN.

Dandelion

CULTURE—Sow early in the spring, on very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row, and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown for the roots sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and the following summer; the roots will be fit to dig in October.

Cultivated, or French Common This is considered the best by many, and is not at all the same as our wild dandelion, being greatly improved by careful selection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50.

Improved Thick Leaved One of the earliest and best greens in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00.

CULTURE—Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to

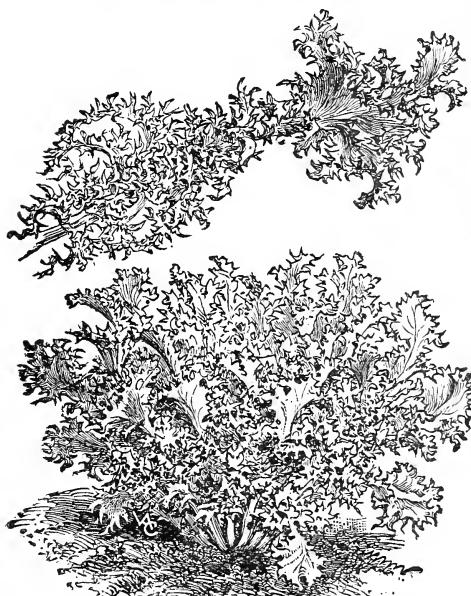
Egg Plant

three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm, and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then carefully transplant into the open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which will often destroy them.

Some seasons Egg Plants will fail to set fruit or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, though pinching off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom, and not letting more than two or three fruits set, is a good practice.



D. M. F. & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT.



LARGE GREEN CURLED ENDIVE

three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. **Small Roots**—3 for 10c; 25c per dozen, postpaid. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, 75c per 100

Early Long Purple This is one of the earliest and most productive varieties; fruit long, dark, rich purple, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Black Pekin Nearly as early as the Early Long Purple, and nearly as large as the later sorts. Very prolific and desirable for market gardeners' use. Fruit nearly round; skin smooth, black and glossy; flesh white, fine grained and delicate. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Large Purple

(SPINELESS). This variety has about superseded all others both for market and private use. The large size and high quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Plants large spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; color dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Bear in mind that our stock is spineless, which is a great advantage in handling.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

Mammoth Pearl A smooth leaved variety with large, egg shaped, pure white fruit. The flesh is of fine quality. This sort is also valuable for its peculiar form and color. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

ENDIVE

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering every few days a succession may be kept up.

Green Curled This is the hardest variety, and very desirable for the home and market garden. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched, and become very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Large Green Curled A large, strong growing variety, which by tying up can be made to form finely blanched centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut, and bright, deep green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

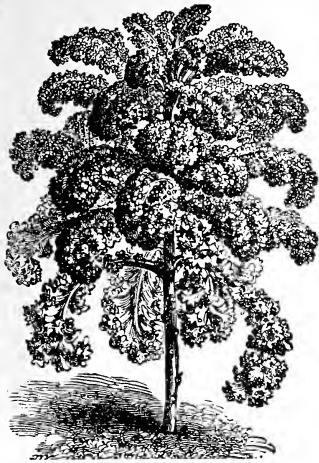
Moss Curled In this variety the plant is more dense and the leaves much finer cut than the Green Curled; in fact, the whole plant is more compact. When well blanched it is very beautiful. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Ever White Curled A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Green Curled. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Broad Leaved Batavian This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch and may be used for salad. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Garlic A bulbous rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed, but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions, and plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart, and four inches apart in the rows, and cover two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs and dry in the shade, and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. Bulbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c

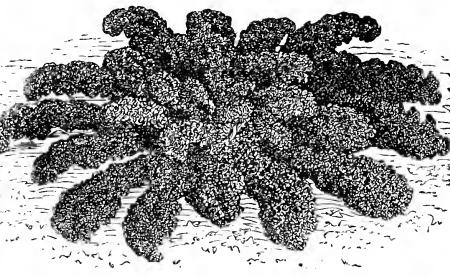
HORSE RADISH Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. Culture—Mark off the rows two and one half feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots eighteen inches apart in the rows, vertically, the small end down, and the top one to



TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH KALE.

KALE

Borecole, Kale and German Greens are general terms applied to those classes of cabbages that do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy and are not injured by the frost.



KALE, DWARF CURLED SCOTCH, OR GERMAN GREENS.

Culture—As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like spinage, or they may be planted and treated like late cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the south they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle them when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

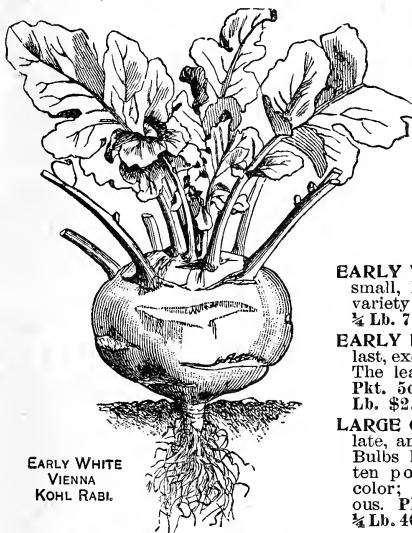
TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. This is very hardy and is not injured by a moderate frost. About thirty inches tall, with an abundance of dark green leaves, which are densely curled and cut, forming a very beautiful plant. It stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH, OR GERMAN GREENS. Plant low and compact, but with large leaves curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts for use, and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

HARDY DWARF MOSS CURLED. A variety intermediate between the tall and dwarf sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

SIBERIAN. Sometimes called "Sprouts" and "German Greens." In this variety the very large, green leaves are comparatively plain in the center, but coarsely cut and frilled on the edge. The plant is low but spreading and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

GERMAN DWARF PURPLE. Similar to the Dwarf Curled Scotch, but of a rich purple color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHL RABI.

KOHL RABI

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of each. The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

Culture—Sow in light, rich soil, as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Very early; small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for table. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Nearly like the last, except in color. This is a bright purple. The leaf stems are tinged with purple. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$2.75

LARGE GREEN. Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds, whitish-green in color; leaves large and numerous. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



MONSTROUS CARENTAN LEEK.

LEEK

Belongs to the onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop fully. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

LONDON FLAG. This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

LARGE ROUEN. Stem very large but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad, covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Monstrous Carentan The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A hardy and desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

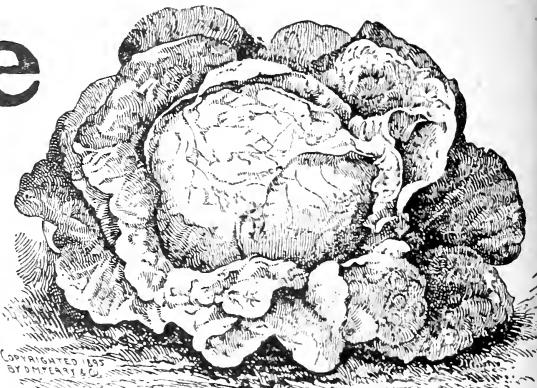
Lettuce

CULTURE—Lettuce ought to be grown rapidly, and therefore it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary, to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early, outdoor culture, start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground. This should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow outdoors, as early in spring as the ground can be worked in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this as in every other garden crop thorough cultivation is essential.

We make a careful trial of the various varieties of lettuce, both old and new, each season, and feel sure that our list embraces all the kinds that are necessary to give a constant supply of the best quality.

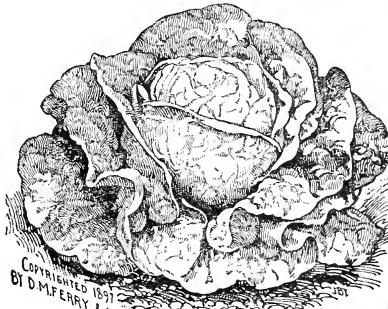
Varieties marked A are particularly adapted for culture under glass and for early spring use.

Those marked A are particularly adapted for culture under glass, and may be used outdoors.
Those marked B are sometimes grown under glass but are especially desirable for outdoor, summer culture.
Big Boston, Brown Dutch, California Cream Butter and Deacon are very hardy and suited for winter outdoor culture in the north.



MAMMOTH BLACK SEDED BUTTER LETTUCE

CABBAGE OR HEADING LETTUCES



EARLY TENNIS BALL LETTUCE

Early Tennis Ball A (*Seed black*). A first-class variety, and one of the best head lettuces for forcing under glass or early planting outdoors. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves, and when well grown forming very solid heads, the inner leaves being blanched to a rich creamy white, and exceedingly crisp, tender and richly flavored. Out of doors the variety runs up to seed in hot weather quicker than many sorts. If used when in prime condition it is of fine quality. This is also known as *Stone Tennis Ball* on account of its exceedingly solid head. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Hubbard's Market A (*Seed white*). After the style of Tennis Ball, but forms a larger, looser, more showy head, and is later to mature. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;
2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Big Boston A (*Seed white*). A very popular variety with those gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort, and also for out door winter culture. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard leaves which are bright, light green in color and when well grown are quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. This is grown in the south as a winter lettuce.



BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter B. A strain of large, smooth leaved, head lettuce, forming very large, solid, cabbage-like heads of thick, brittle leaves; the inner ones becoming very white, tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c;
½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Silver Ball A (*Seed white*). A remarkable variety in that it is an excellent sort both for forcing and outdoor culture. The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5¢; Oz. 15¢; 2 Oz. 25¢; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40¢; Lb. \$1.25

California Cream Butter, or A (Seed brown). A strong growing sort with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream-yellow leaves which are very thick, tender and of splendid quality. This sort is very hardy and is sometimes called Winter Lettuce. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

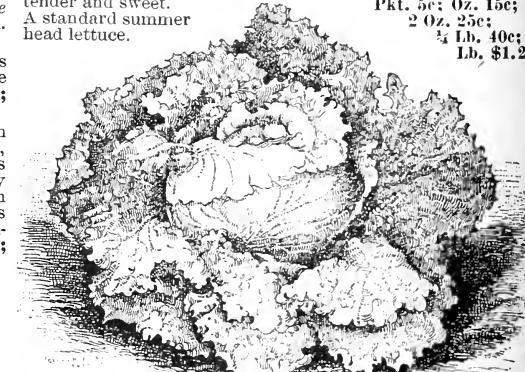
Salamander B (*Seed black*). A very bright green and attractive variety. It forms large, solid heads, composed of thick, smooth, very tender leaves. The stems are slender, upright, branching.

tender leaves, the inner ones nicely blanched and all of the finest quality. It remains a long time in head before running to seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Hanson b (*Seed white*). Plant large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of cabbage, and so slow to form a seed stalk that it often fails to go to seed. Outer leaves bright green with prominent light colored veins, inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet.

A standard summer head lettuce.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;
2 Oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c;



HANSON LETTUCE

Yellow Seeded Butter B A compact growing, heading variety with yellowish-green, thick, smooth leaves forming into a solid head which blanches to a rich cream color and is of fine quality. Pkt. 5¢; Oz. 15¢; 2 Oz. 25¢; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40¢; Lb. \$1.25

Buttercup B (*Seed white*). Plants medium sized, with numerous round, smooth leaves, which are of a beautiful yellow color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium sized, fairly solid heads which, when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Lettuce, Cabbage or Heading—Continued

White Summer Cabbage ^B (*Seed white*). A bright green, vigorous, sure heading sort which forms a solid head of thick, tender leaves, the inner ones blanched to a beautiful cream yellow.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Brown Dutch (*Seed black*). An old sort noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head, which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

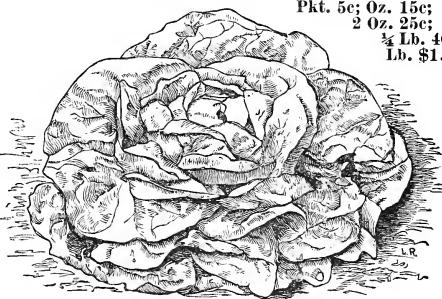
Deacon (*Seed white*). This does not make as large a head as some others, but the heads formed are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium sized, with very few outer leaves, which are deep green and very thick. The inner ones blanch to a bright yellow and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. This is certainly one of the best in quality of the summer heading sorts.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;
2 Oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c;
Lb. \$1.25

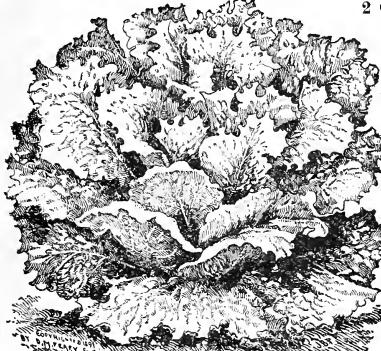
Market Gardener's Private Stock

B (*Seed black*). A most excellent sort. The leaves are very large, deep, bright green, slightly wrinkled and form a large head which blanches nicely and remains a long time in condition for use. A sort which cannot fail to please those who can appreciate high quality.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;
2 Oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c;
Lb. \$1.50



DEACON.



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.

Tilton's White Star

B (*Seed white*). A distinct sort of the Black Seeded Simpson type, but grows larger and more rapidly, and its leaves are broader, thicker, darker and less frilled at the edge. It forms a large, loose head, blanches well, and is of excellent quality. The plants remain long in condition for use before running to seed. Repeated trials, both for forcing and early planting outdoors, convince us that this is a most valuable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Curled or Loose Leaved Lettuces

Simpson's Early Curled ^B (*Seed white*). An early, erect growing, clustering variety. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Leaves broad, forming something of a head, and are frilled and blistered. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Popular in the New York markets.

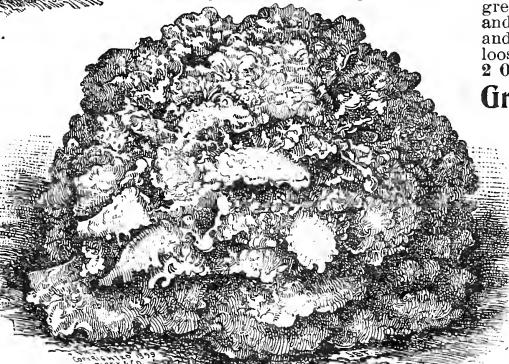
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Ferry's Early Prize Head ^B (*Seed white*). This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved, clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distances, as the leaves are so tender that they are easily spoiled in handling. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red, and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large, loose head. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Grand Rapids

^A (*Seed black*). As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish-green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;
2 Oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c;
Lb. \$1.25



FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD LETTUCE.

Denver Market

^B (*Seed white*). A variety of the same general character of growth as the last, but the leaves are more crimped and cut.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

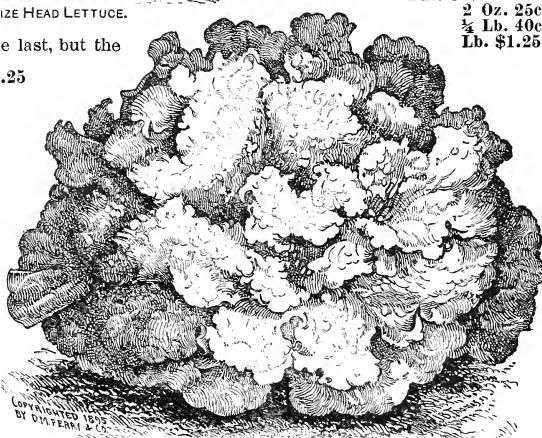
Detroit Market Gardeners' Forcing

^A (*Seed white*). A variety quite similar to the Grand Rapids in general character, but it will stand higher heat and so can be crowded to maturity a little quicker. The leaves are not quite so tender and brittle as those of the Grand Rapids.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Black Seeded Simpson ^A For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head; light yellowish-green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered. Even the large outer leaves are quite tender and the inner ones are much more so and also are well blanched. One of the best and most popular varieties for market gardeners, as it is attractive, of excellent quality, and continues a long time in condition for use.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON LETTUCE.

LETTUCE—CONTINUED

Cos, EARLY WHITE SELF-FOLDING LETTUCE.

Cos Lettuce The Cos lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts in having long, narrow, spoon shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country.

Early White Self-Folding (Seed white). A distinct Cos lettuce which does not need tying up. The leaves are yellowish-white in color, long, narrow, upright, folding into a solid head like that of an Early York Cabbage and very crisp and tender. This is a truly self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Trianon. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

MARTYNIA A strong growing, hardy annual plant with curiously shaped seed pods which, when young and tender, are highly prized for pickling. The pods are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when less than half grown, as after the hardening of the flesh they are worthless.

Proboscidea The common variety. Sow in rich, warm soil when danger of frost is over, in drills three feet apart, and thin the plants out to two feet in the row. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

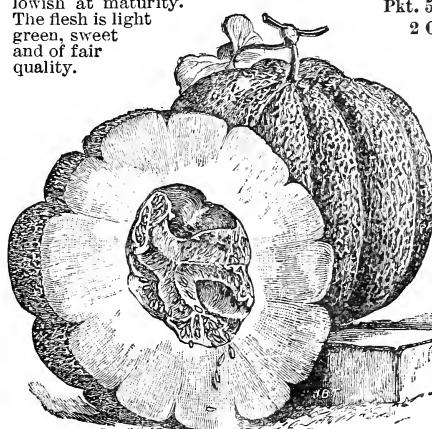
Musk Melons

CULTURE—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Citron A small, round melon valuable on account of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. The skin is green becoming yellowish at maturity. The flesh is light green, sweet and of fair quality.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 60c.



SMALL GREEN NUTMEG MUSK MELON.

Small Green Nutmeg

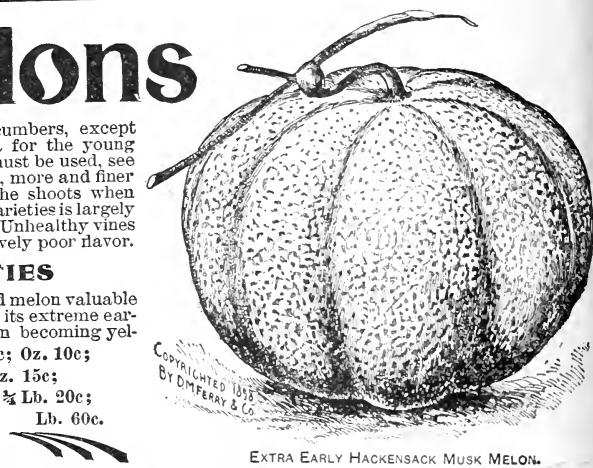
covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use. It is the size best suited to hotel and restaurant use. Our stock is carefully grown and selected, and will be found first-class in every particular. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Jenny Lind A small, green rinded melon, with dark green and exceedingly sweet flesh. It ripens early and on account of its size is particularly good for hotel use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Baltimore, or Acme Fruit medium size, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. One of the most uniformly good melons on our list. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford

melons, and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and high flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort, the fruit being wonderfully uniform in shape and quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

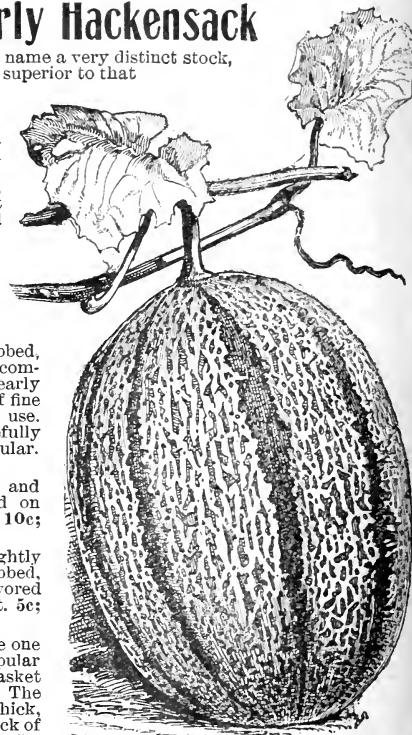


EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK MUSK MELON.

Extra Early Hackensack

We offer under this name a very distinct stock, different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 65c.

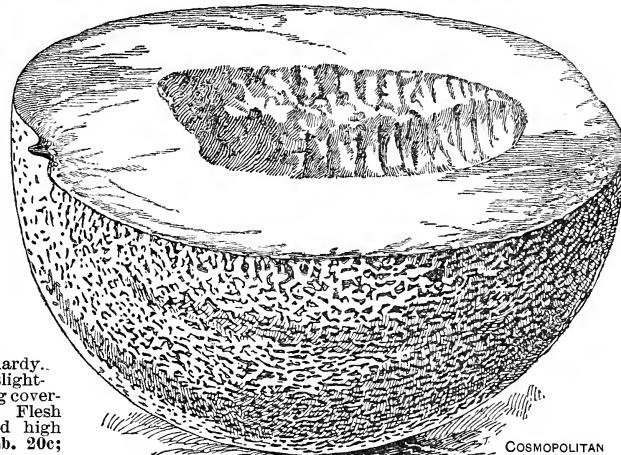


NETTED GEM, OR ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON.

MUSK MELON—Continued

HACKENSACK OR TURK'S CAP

Fruit very large, the diameter much more than the length; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse, but very sweet and fine flavored. We have taken great pains to have our stock of this true to the "Turk's Cap" type, and after careful comparison with that of other growers do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c



COSMOPOLITAN
MUSK MELON.

PINE APPLE

Vines very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, medium sized, slightly ribbed and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting as they mature. Flesh green, medium texture, very thick, and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green fleshed sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

BAY VIEW Fruit long and of the largest size, frequently weighing fifteen to seventeen pounds, deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large melons, and so hardy as to be the best sort for inexperienced cultivators.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c

EARLY WHITE JAPAN

A very early variety of fine quality. Fruit oval, white, with green flesh. One of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c

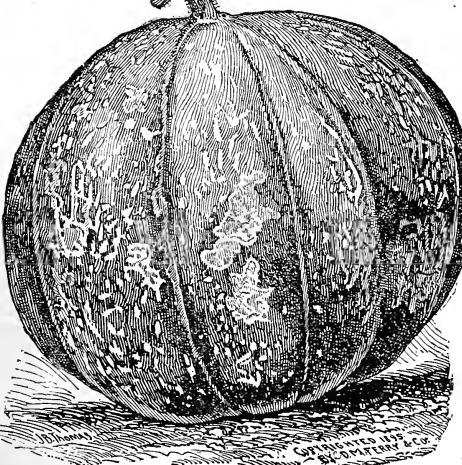
IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG

Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

EMERALD GEM A splendid variety. Fruit small to medium sized, globular, or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, and exceedingly high flavored. This variety has steadily grown in popular favor, and in many large markets leads all other kinds.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 60c



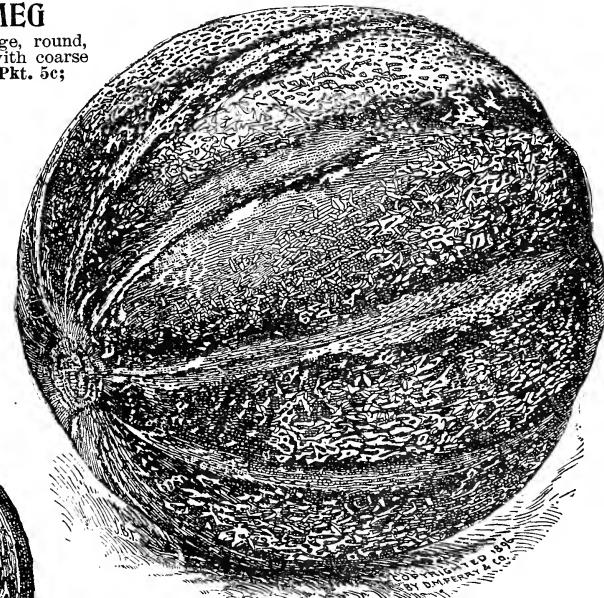
EMERALD GEM MUSK MELON.

COSMOPOLITAN This variety was introduced by us in 1894, and combining, as it does, the firm, sweet flesh of the French Cantaloupe and the delicious flavor of the American Musk Melon, it is truly cosmopolitan in character.

IT IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF THE GREEN FLESHED MELONS

Fruit slightly oval, nearly round without ribs. Color light green, but becoming covered at maturity with dense, silver gray netting. Flesh green, firm, sweet and uniformly high flavored.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c



McCOTTER'S PRIDE MUSK MELON.

(Orange Fleshed Varieties).

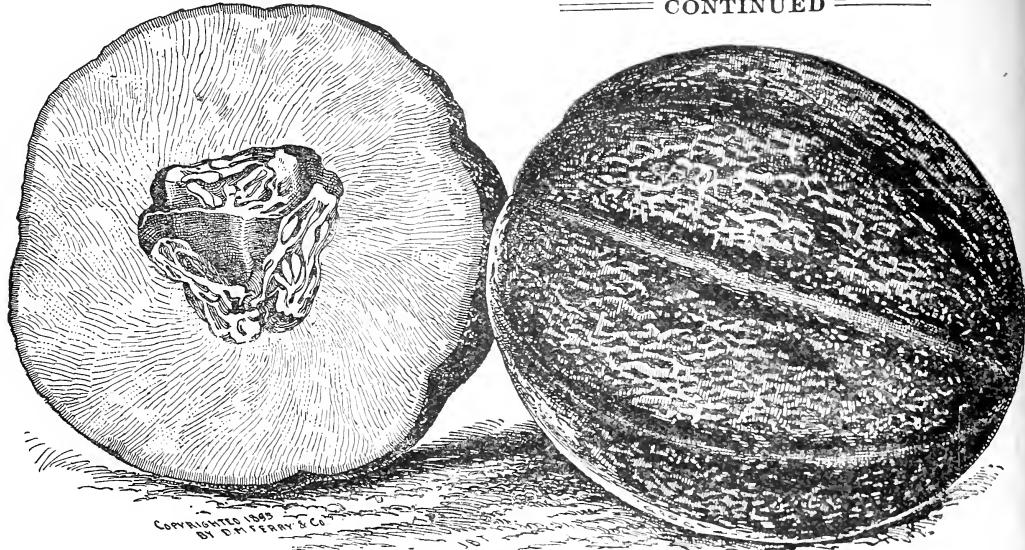
McCOTTER'S PRIDE This variety is the result of long continued skillful breeding and selection with the purpose of securing a very large melon of spherical shape, with flesh of fine grain and high quality. The fruit is very large, nearly round, evenly and moderately ribbed, dark green in color, partially covered with gray netting. The orange-red flesh is very thick, sweet and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

SURPRISE This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish-white; flesh deep salmon color.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c

MUSK MELON—ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

CONTINUED



OSAGE MUSK MELON.

LONG YELLOW A large variety; long, oval, deeply ribbed; flesh thick, light salmon colored, and of a peculiar musky flavor. This variety is used in its green state for mangoes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

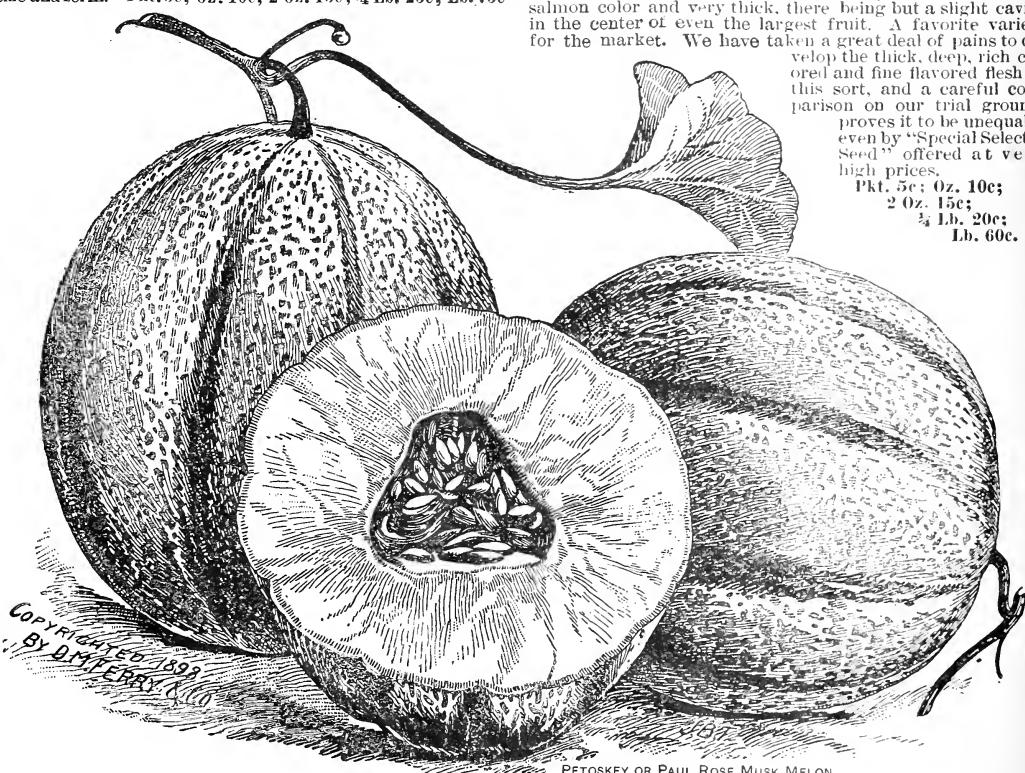
Petoskey or Paul Rose A yellow fleshed melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange colored, high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. For those who prefer the high flavor of the yellow fleshed sorts this new variety will be very welcome, as it is fully equal to the popular Osage in quality and is of more convenient size. It is the best yellow fleshed melon of basket size and form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

OSAGE or... Improved Miller's Cream

This Melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and is highly prized by those who like an exceedingly highly flavored Melon.

It is medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort, and a careful comparison on our trial grounds proves it to be unequalled even by "Special Selected Seed" offered at very high prices.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 60c.



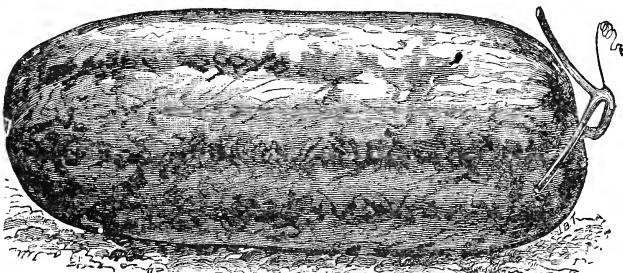
PETOSKEY OR PAUL ROSE MUSK MELON.

WATER MELONS

CULTURE—In water melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well drained hills of earth, about eight feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well rotted manure, which should be *thoroughly* mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

PHINNEY'S EARLY A valuable variety for use in the north; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink; very sweet, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

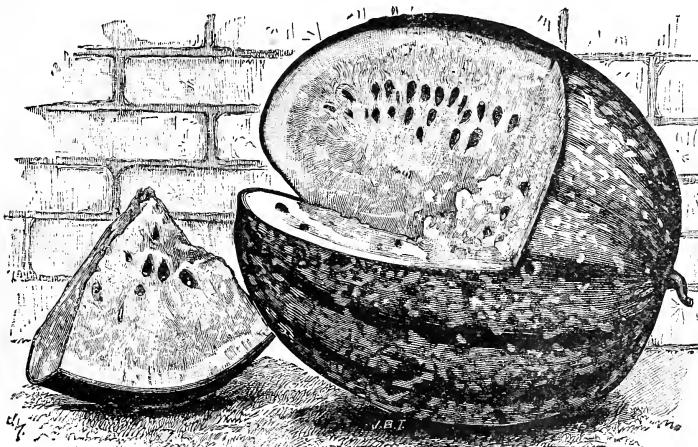
GYPSY OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE One of the largest varieties, and stands shipment long distances. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c



GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.

KOLB'S GEM Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy.

Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c



KOLB'S GEM WATER MELON.

CUBAN QUEEN Fruit medium sized to large, globular, or oval; skin striped light and dark green in sharp contrast; rind medium thick, but stands shipment well. Flesh bright red, solid, very crisp and sugary.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

FLORIDA FAVORITE A very large, mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the south.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

TRIUMPH A new, southern variety. The fruit is uniformly large, nearly round, dark green, indistinctly striped with a lighter shade; rind thin and firm, making it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

MONTE CRISTO A splendid sort for new markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size; oval; color dark, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes; flesh very bright, rich red; exceedingly sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

DIXIE A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from the hard, coarse center which

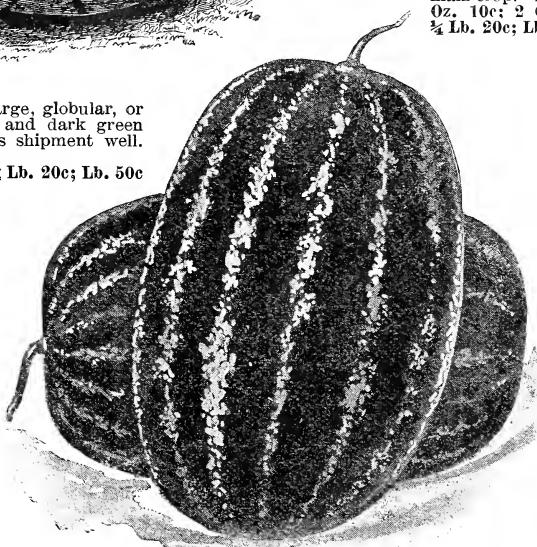
is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

D. M. Ferry & Co's PEERLESS

One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers.

Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

ICE CREAM Medium sized, with very sweet scarlet flesh. A good variety for main crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c



DIXIE
WATER
MELON

WATER MELONS—CONTINUED

Long Light Icing Our stock of this sort is much better than that usually offered and superior to many strains offered as Early Monarch, etc. Repeated trials have demonstrated that our Icing melons are much superior to those generally offered, each sort being distinct and showing the type well, instead of being a mere mixture of white seeded sorts. The melons of the Long Light Icing variety are uniformly long and large, and the flesh deep, rich red and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Round Light Icing Fruit medium sized, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all melons. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Dark Icing Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade. Flesh very rich, bright red.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 50c.

Sweet Heart

*This Melon was
Introduced by us in 1894.*

Very Popular as a Shipping Melon

Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening.

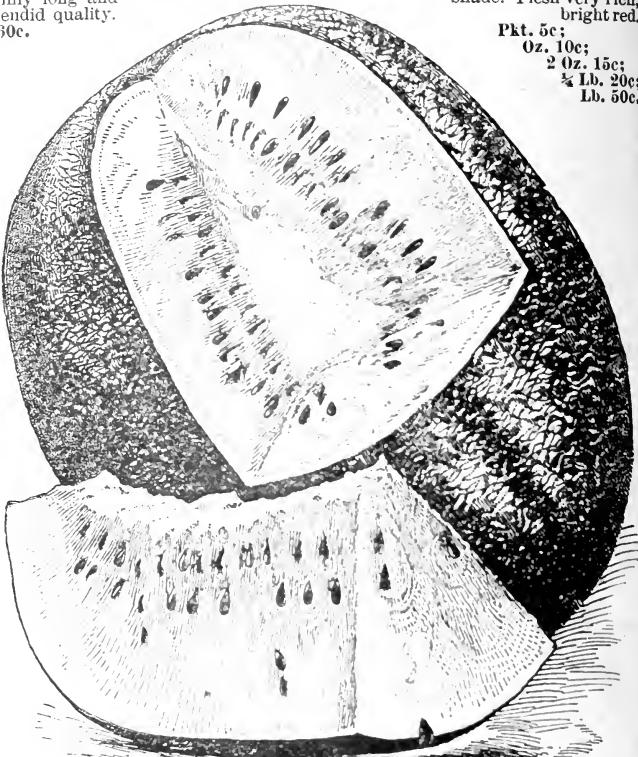
Our Stock is the Very Best

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Mountain Sweet A large, oval variety; rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center, very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Citron

Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. It should be borne in mind that this variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



SWEET HEART WATER MELON.

.. MUSHROOM ..

THE Mushroom is an edible fungus of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces no seed, but instead there is developed a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years. Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds or sometimes in open air. Fermenting horse manure at a temperature of about 70 degrees, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds, the size required, eight inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed very solidly and evenly. In this bed plant the broken pieces of spawn six inches apart, covering the whole with two inches of light soil, and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly and with lukewarm water.

English Mushroom Spawn, in bricks of about 1 lb., 25c per pound prepaid; 5 lbs. for \$1.00 prepaid.

French Mushroom Spawn, 3 lb. boxes, \$1.50 each, prepaid.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

The culture should be the same as that of cress.

WHITE ENGLISH—The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This mustard is very highly esteemed in the south, where the seed is sown in the fall, and the plants used very early in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

NASTURTIUM

Sow after the ground is warm, in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support, to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil.

TALL MIXED GARDEN—Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The green seed pods preserved in vinegar make a pickle greatly esteemed by many. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c. For other varieties see Flower Seeds, page 84.

Okra

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its young seed pods which are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the south for making gumbo soup. The pods when young and tender may be sliced in sections and strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; in this condition they can be used for soup at any time.

CULTURE—Plant in hills about four feet apart, putting six to eight seeds in a hill, and after the plants are well started, cut out all but two. The dwarf sorts can be planted much closer in hills two to three feet apart or in drills two feet apart, thinning the plants to about one foot apart in the row. Gather the pods when quite green, and about an inch and a half long.

WHITE VELVET—This variety is a great improvement on the old White or the Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth, tender pods which retain their tenderness until nearly full size. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—The plant of this variety is very dwarf but enormously productive. The pods are long, slender, deep green and remain tender much longer than most sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

DWARF WHITE—The longest podded variety; two feet high and very productive. Mature pods a foot long, very thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

ONIONS

Thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best seed of the best quality is used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions, that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other.

Our thorough equipment and long experience in growing onion seed of the very best quality, enables us to say without hesitation that our stock is fully equal to any, and superior in quality to most that is offered.

Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown, and the superior bulbs it produces, recommend its general use.

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS

THE SOIL A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

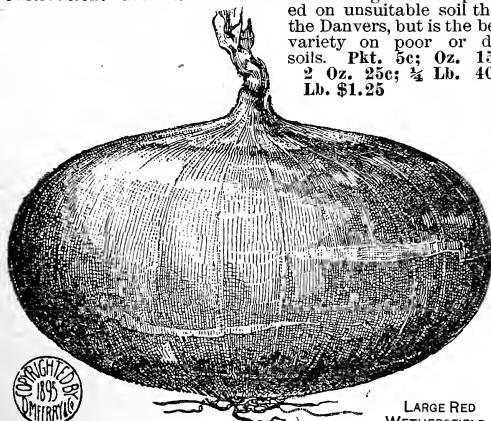
MANURING There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this. If it is too rank, it is quite sure to make soft onions, with many scallions. It should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and even those that are very rich are often benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

PREPARATION Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in, and then the ground ploughed a moderate depth taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly drag the soil with a heavy harrow as early in the spring as it can be worked, and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and smooth with hand rakes or some such implement as a smoothing harrow. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge, and make a distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in, and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the

It will not do to store onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist, but if perfectly dry when gathered and they are spread not to exceed two feet in depth, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. Any arrangement will do that will keep them dry and at a uniform temperature of about 32° Fr., or they may be kept frozen, care being taken not to disturb them. They should be thawed gradually. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil them.

Large Red Wethersfield

This is the Standard Red Variety, and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the Best Keeper and one of the Most Popular for General Cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soils. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



LARGE RED
WETHERSFIELD

The Onion not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of a sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley.

the best of after culture, though essential for full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality is used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions, that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other.

Our thorough equipment and long experience in growing onion seed of the very best quality, enables us to say without hesitation that our stock is fully equal to any, and superior in quality to most that is offered.

Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown, and the superior bulbs it produces, recommend its general use.

third passage of the marker you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the last row, stretch the line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

SOWING THE SEED This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. We use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a *hand roller* immediately after the seed is planted.

CULTIVATION Give the onions the first hoeing just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen the length of the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary, another weeding. If the work has been *thoroughly done at the proper time*, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

GATHERING As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb, and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for the winter.

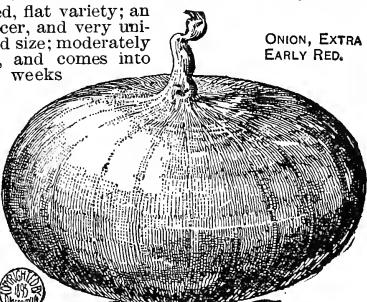
EXTRA EARLY RED

The first to ripen and one of the handsomest of the Red Sorts

A medium sized, flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into market earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 15c;
2 Oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c;
Lb. \$1.25

ONION, EXTRA
EARLY RED.



Southport Red Globe from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in New York markets, because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and extra care taken in handling the crop. This variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color and of superior quality. We offer a strain of especially good quality and much superior to that usually sold.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE Of the same general character and quality as the Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

ONIONS—Continued

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

The ideal Danvers onion was originally oval or nearly flat, and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape, but we have by careful selection and breeding developed a strain having to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers, and yet decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow onions.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25

MAMMOTH YELLOW SPANISH or PRIZETAKER

A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish-brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large European sorts. If started very early in hot beds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg sorts

One of the oldest flat; flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c;

$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

WHITE GLOBE

Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. To produce the beautifully white onions so much sought in every market, one must first of all have good seed. Second, grow well on rich lands. Third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. In Southport they "cord" up the onions in long rows, the bulbs on the inside, and cover with boards so that the bulbs are well protected in the open air from rain or dew, which would be sure to discolor them. We have by years of careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

ITALIAN ONIONS

The following varieties have been tested in this country, and have given perfect satisfaction. The flavor of the Italian varieties is mild, and they are in every way well adapted to culinary purposes.

QUEEN A silver skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in early spring it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, and if sown in July with favorable weather, be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use until the following summer. Particularly valuable for pickles. If sown thickly, they will mature perfect, hard onions from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

EARLY NEAPOLITAN MARZAJOLA A beautiful, flat, white skinned variety, one of the *earliest of all*, and a good keeper. It can be sown in February or March, and will mature a crop very early in the season, or if sown in July the crop will mature the same season. In the south the seed can be sown in autumn, and large onions produced in March. Known also as Early May. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in rich soil. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

MAMMOTH SILVER KING An enormous, flat onion resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and early winter market. Skin silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Onion Sets To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions, and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, forty to sixty pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets but will not be of the right shape, and if sown thick on poor land, they will be necky or bottle-shaped. When onion seed is sown for sets, the seed may be planted somewhat later than for large bulbs, but fine crops are more likely to come from early sowing.

RED BOTTOM SETS Treated precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring, instead of sowing seed. Per Lb. 25c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$10.00

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS Like the preceding except in color, and used in the same manner. Per Lb. 25c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$10.00

Prices by the 100 lbs. of all onion sets are subject to fluctuations of the market. The price per single pound will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

The 100 pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense for transportation.

Yellow Danvers A fine, productive variety of medium size, skin coppery-yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE

FINEST SHAPE, BEST COLOR AND YIELDS LARGEST CROP OF ANY YELLOW ONION.

The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety.

The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks and their largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

White Portugal, or . . .

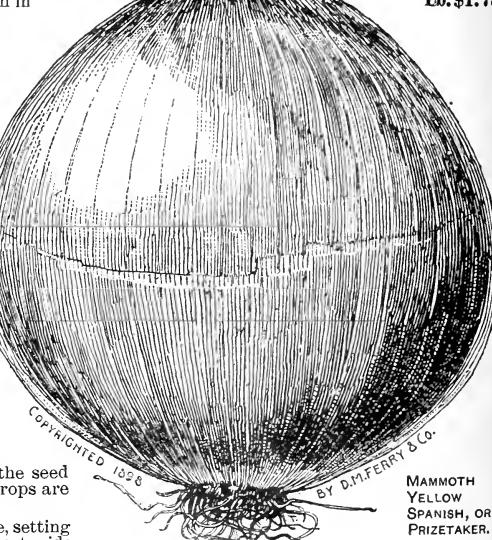
American Silverskin

A large, flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty, its clear white skin glistening like silver. A favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Round White :::::

Silverskin This is a uniformly early, small, round, hard, crisp, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque white skin, which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. An excellent sort for use in bunching, for pickles or as large onions.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c;
2 Oz. 35c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c;
Lb. \$1.75



MAMMOTH
YELLOW
SPANISH, OR
PRIZETAKER.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS These do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Per Lb. 30c, postpaid; 100 Lbs. \$12.00

PARSLEY

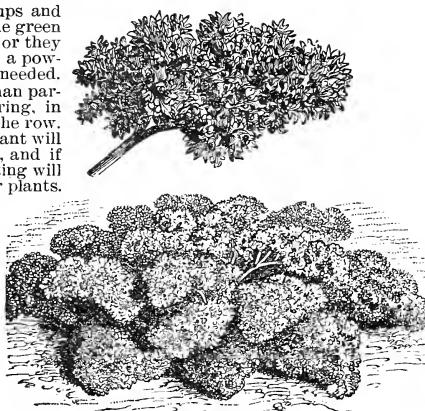
CULTURE—It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The moss curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

Plain Leaves plain or flat and very dark colored. It is often preferred on this account and because of its hardiness. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Fine Triple Curled, or Myatt's Garnishing A fine, free growing but not large variety. The leaves are bright, pale green, and exceedingly handsome. Greatly prized for garnishing and table decoration. One of the best for market or private gardens. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

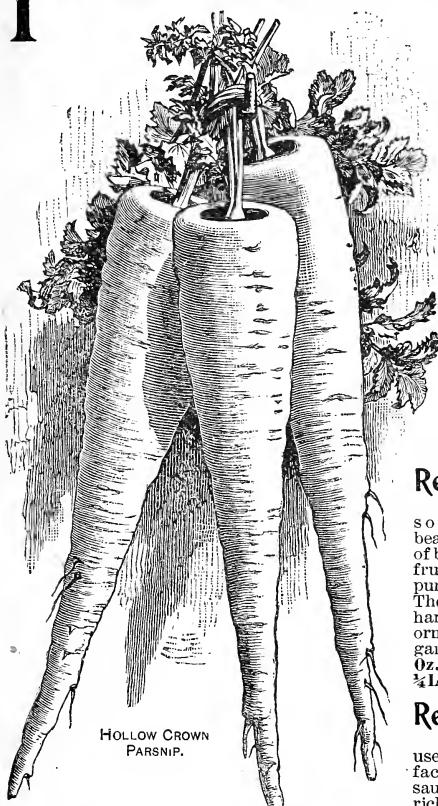
Champion Moss Curled A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage, it is much sought. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

Turnip-Rooted, or Hamburg The root, which resembles a small parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.



FINE TRIPLE CURLED PARSLEY.

Parsnip

HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIP.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

CULTURE—They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar Roots very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary, and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

PEPPER ...

The culture of pepper is the same as for egg plant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Red Cherry

A second sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of bright red, round fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an ornament to the garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Red Chili...

A late variety used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright rich red pods are about two inches

long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot-beds. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Large Bell, or Bull Nose

Our stock of this well-known variety which is sometimes called Sweet Mountain is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. It is one of the most popular and desirable sorts. Fruit large, cylindrical, with thick, mild flesh; of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

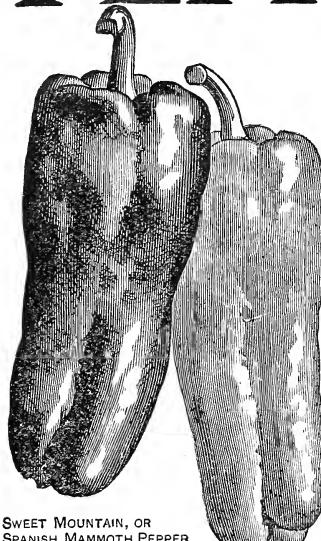


LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE PEPPER.

PEPPER—CONTINUED

SWEET MOUNTAIN, or SPANISH MAMMOTH

Plants very vigorous and productive, growing upright with moderately large leaves. The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very large and long, often eight inches or more in length, by two in diameter, very smooth and handsome, being when unripe of a bright, deep green color, entirely free from any purple tinge, and when mature, of a rich red. Flesh very thick, sweet and mild flavored. Well suited to use as a stuffed pickle, and especially suited to use green in making pepper salad. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25.



SWEET MOUNTAIN, OR
SPANISH MAMMOTH PEPPER

RUBY KING An improved American sort reaching the largest size, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored, beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50.

YELLOW CHILI

Similar in form to the Red Chili, but a little shorter and thicker, more pungent, and of a very beautiful yellow color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50.



PEPPER,
RUBY KING.

LONG RED CAYENNE A rather late sort having a long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25.

LARGE SQUASH Fruit large, flat, tomato shaped, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh mild, thick meated and pleasant to the taste, although possessing more pungency than the other large sorts; very productive and a fine variety for pickling. One of the earliest and most certain to mature. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25.

GOLDEN DAWN Plants quite dwarf, but very prolific. Fruit medium sized, of inverted bell shape, rich, golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50.

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves.

Large Yellow Grows to a large size and is adapted for cooking purposes and for feeding stock. The shape is irregular, some being round and others elongated or flattened. It is of deep, rich yellow color, fine grain and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c, postpaid. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, \$12.00 per 100 Lbs.

Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field

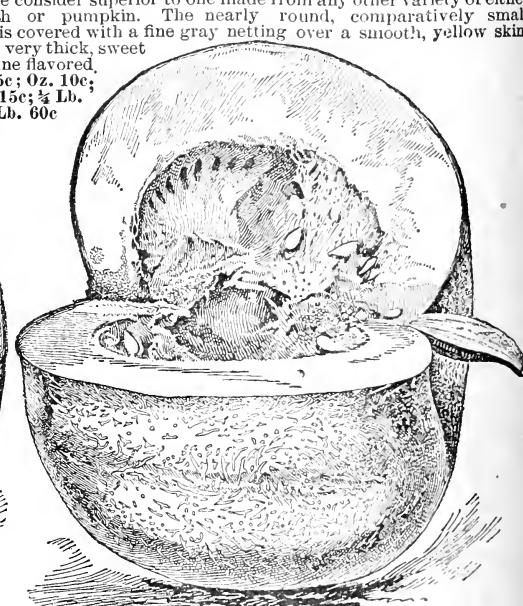
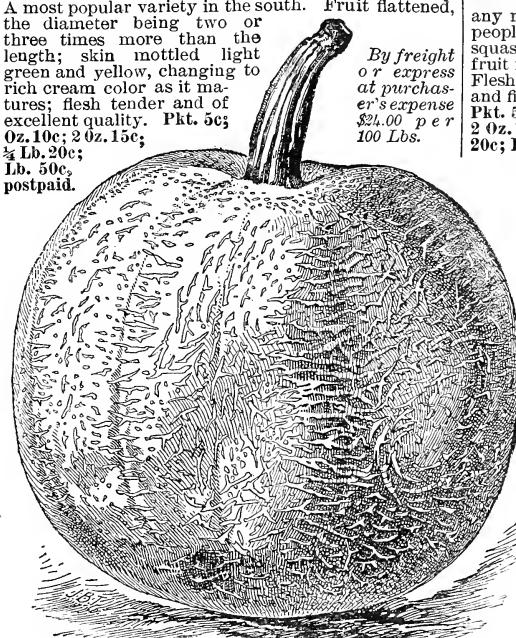
A most popular variety in the south. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two or three times more than the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c, postpaid.

By freight
or express
at purchaser's expense
\$24.00 per r
100 Lbs.

Pie Pumpkin

We consider this a true pumpkin rather than a squash as it is sometimes called, but under any name it is a decided acquisition. It makes a pie which most people consider superior to one made from any other variety of either squash or pumpkin. The nearly round, comparatively small fruit is covered with a fine gray netting over a smooth, yellow skin. Flesh very thick, sweet and fine flavored.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
20c; Lb. 60c



PIE PUMPKIN

PEAS...

We are by far the Largest Growers of Peas in America and our Stocks are of the Highest Quality.

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas; such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow *as early as possible* a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The peas will mature earlier if covered only one inch deep, and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way; but larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep, *covered with only one or two inches of soil*. When the plants are five or six inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not make a good stand of healthy plants.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS

FERRY'S FIRST AND BEST

By most careful comparison we are convinced that this is the earliest and most even stock of White Extra Early Peas in Existence, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop.

Vines vigorous and hardy, two to two and one-half feet high, unbranched, bearing three to seven straight pods, having five to seven medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. The dry peas are medium sized, smooth, yellowish-white.

Pkt. 10c;
Pt. 15c;
Qt. 25c;
4 Qts. 75c;
Bushel \$4.25

D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early, Rural New Yorker, and Improved Early Daniel O'Rourke

These three varieties are strains of first early, white peas similar to Ferry's First and Best. We offer carefully grown and selected stocks which are fully equal, if not superior to any obtainable elsewhere. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.25

EARLIEST OF ALL OR ALASKA

By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth, blue pea, which in evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of pods is *unequaled by any other extra early pea*. Vines two to two and one-half feet high, unbranched, bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas small, bluish green. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$5.00

Nott's Excelsior

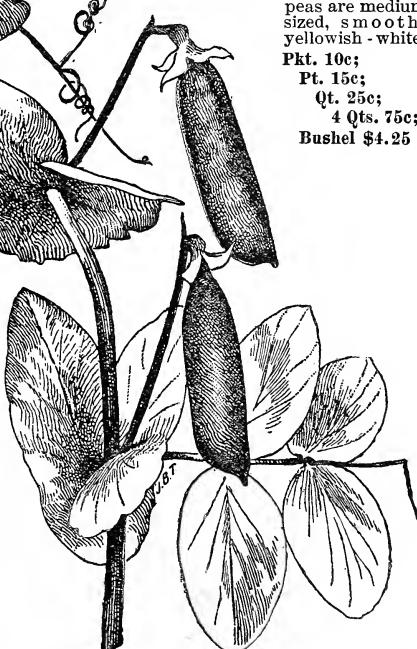
The Best Early DWARF Pea

It combines to a wonderful degree the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas without their deficiencies.

The vines are Larger and More Vigorous than American Wonder, and Earlier and More Prolific than Premium Gem. The Peas in Sweetness and Quality are unsurpassed. A Most Desirable Sort for the Market Gardener, and Unsurpassed for the Home Garden.

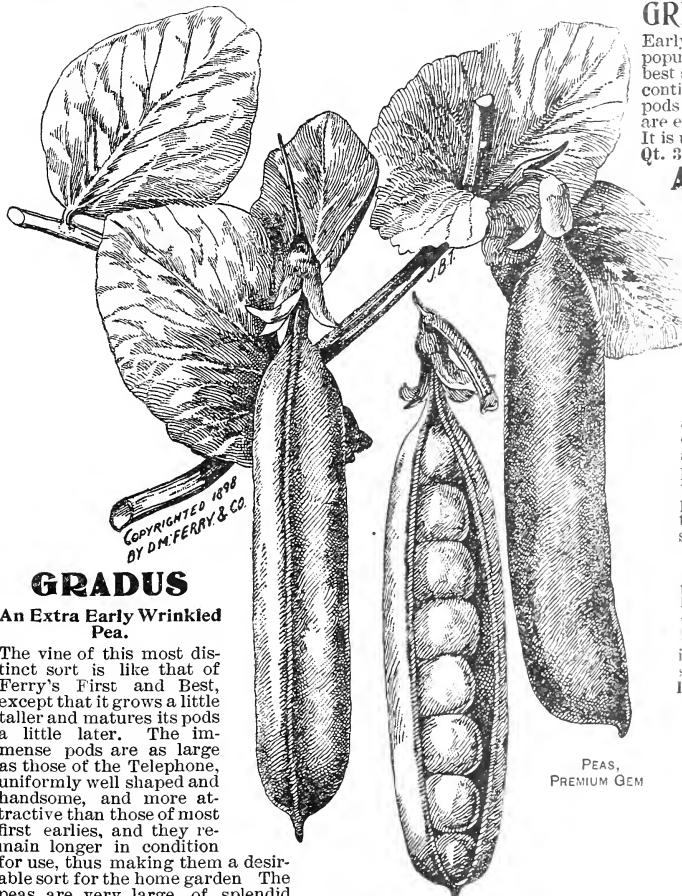
Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 35c; 4 Qts. \$1.25; Bu. \$7.00

If Peas are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.



PEAS, FERRY'S FIRST AND BEST.

PEAS, Extra Early—Continued



GRADUS

An Extra Early Wrinkled Pea.

The vine of this most distinct sort is like that of Ferry's First and Best, except that it grows a little taller and matures its pods a little later. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniformly well shaped and handsome, and more attractive than those of most first earlies, and they remain longer in condition for use, thus making them a desirable sort for the home garden. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color which they retain after cooking.

This variety is practically the same as that sold as "Prosperity."

We have taken great pains to secure true stock and have it well grown, so we are sure that everyone who purchases our seed will be pleased with the variety. Every gardener should try it.

Pkt. 15c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 60c; 4 Qts. \$2.00; Bushel \$12.00

IMPROVED ALPHA A tall growing, wrinkled pea, almost as early as American Wonder. Vines about three feet high, slender, mostly unbranched and bearing five to ten medium sized, slightly curved pods, each containing four to eight green, medium sized peas which are exceedingly sweet and tender. We offer a very superior strain of this sort and recommend Improved Alpha as the best in quality of any tall, early pea, especially for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

Ferry's Extra Early Tom Thumb Vines dwarf, about nine inches high, and mature about the same time as the American Wonder. It can be planted in rows ten inches apart. Peas small, white, smooth, round and not of the very best quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

Blue Peter Sometimes called Blue Tom Thumb. An early blue pea of fine quality as dwarf as the Tom Thumb and a great producer. An excellent pea in all respects, and one of the best of the dwarf varieties. Dry peas large, round, semi-wrinkled; dull blue color. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

SECOND EARLY PEAS

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN The vine of this variety is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium sized, dark green peas, which retain their color and sweetness well after canning. Dry peas wrinkled and sweet. A very desirable variety for canners' use. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

Telegraph Stronger growing and harder vine, with darker foliage than the Telephone; green peas very large, sweet and when dry are almost smooth.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

If peas are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges

GREGORY'S SURPRISE This new Extra Early wrinkled pea is certain to become very popular. The vine is no taller than those of the best strains of First and Best and is as early, continuing longer in condition for use. The pods are like those of the Alpha and the peas are exceedingly tender, sweet and good flavored. It is unsurpassed in quality. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00

AMERICAN WONDER

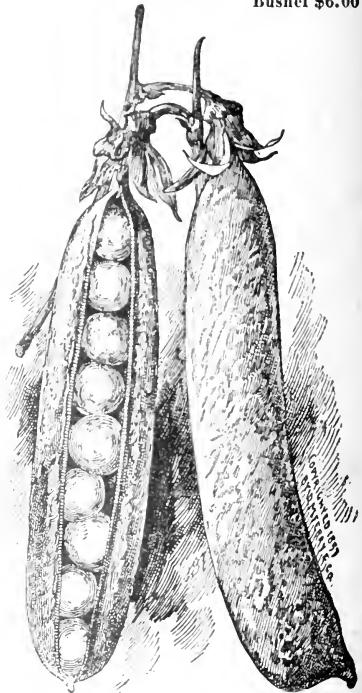
A variety nearly as early as the First and Best, with stout, branching vines about nine inches high, and covered with well filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. Dry peas medium sized, much wrinkled; pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock, and know it to be pure and true. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 25c; Qt. 40c; 4 Qts. \$1.50; Bushel \$7.50

PREMIUM GEM This variety is nearly as early as the American Wonder, and the very productive vine is decidedly larger, growing to a height of from 12' to 15' inches. The pods are large and crowded with six to nine very large peas of fine quality. The dry peas are green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Market gardeners use more of this sort than of any other wrinkled pea.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM An early, dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, growing about fifteen inches high. When green it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 30c; 4 Qts. \$1.00; Bushel \$6.00



IMPROVED ALPHA PEAS.

May Queen Peas.

SECOND EARLY PEAS—Continued.

TELEPHONE This fine, second early pea has proved to be a valuable acquisition. Vines vigorous, growing about four feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves, and

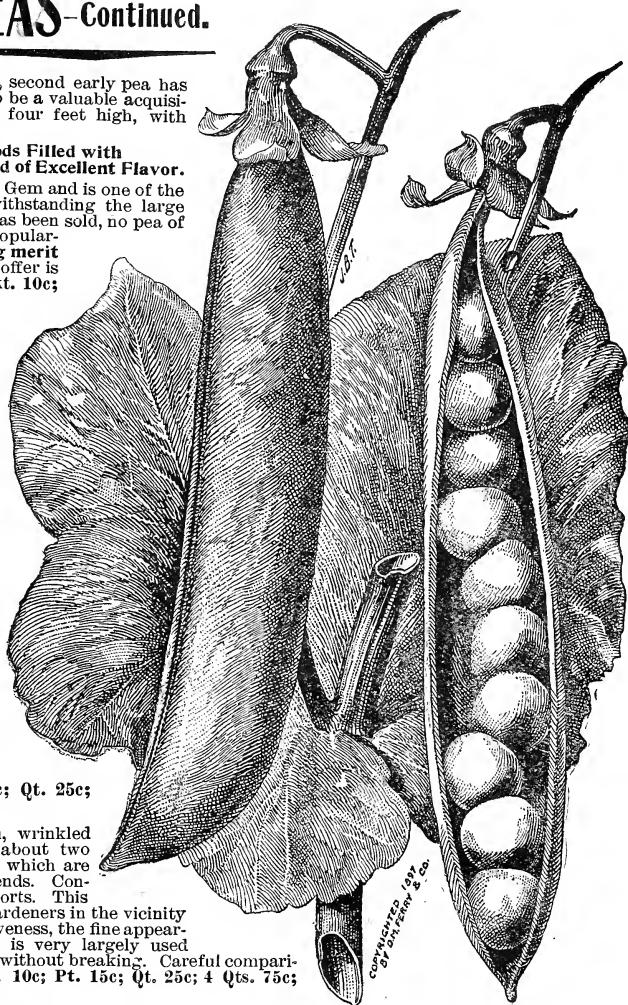
Producing an Abundance of Very Large Pods Filled with Immense Peas, which are Tender, Sweet and of Excellent Flavor.

It comes into use just after the Premium Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea of recent introduction has gained more rapidly in popularity than this, thus showing that it has **sterling merit which gardeners appreciate.** The stock we offer is prolific and has been carefully selected. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

THE ADMIRAL Vines vigorous, about four feet high, comparatively slender, little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great abundance; they are about two and one-half inches long, thick, curved, bright green, carrying six to nine closely crowded peas of the very best quality and color. We know of no pea which remains palatable longer after it becomes large enough to use. Dry pea much wrinkled, medium sized, cream color. This variety ripens with Telephone or a little later. Owing to its great vigor, productiveness, fine color, quality and suitable size of the green peas it is admirably adapted for canners use. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.50

BLISS' EVERBEARING A variety maturing soon after the Gems, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about eighteen inches high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are removed as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out from the axil of each leaf branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor, and preferred by many to any other sort. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

MCLEAN'S ADVANCER A green, wrinkled variety about two and a half feet high, with broad, long pods which are abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and quality of the peas. It is very largely used among canners, as the skin will stand cooking without breaking. Careful comparison shows that our stock is unequalled. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00



TELEPHONE PEAS.

LATE PEAS //

IMPROVED ————— STRATAGEM

Most stocks of the large podded semi-dwarf English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust American planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock of this, the best variety of that class, which comes true, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it

One of the Best of the Large Podded Sorts.
The Pods are of Immense Size and Uniformly Filled with Very Large, Dark Green Peas of the Finest Quality.

All the good qualities of the old Stratagem are highly developed in our Improved, and it is vastly superior to the stocks now generally sold as Stratagem. Vine medium height, but very stocky, with very broad, light green leaves and bearing an abundance of large, handsome pods. The best pea now on the market for those who want

Large Showy Pods and Peas Without any Sacrifice in Quality.

One of the very best varieties for market gardeners.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

PRIDE OF THE MARKET Vines of medium height, stiff, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a fair crop of very large, dark green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor. We have given this variety special attention, and the stock we offer is so much superior to that commonly sold as to seem a different sort. We recommend it as one of the very best of the large podded varieties. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

YORKSHIRE HERO

Vines stout, about twenty inches high, bearing at the top a number of broad pods filled with large peas that remain a long time in condition for use, and which never become as hard as most sorts. The peas are of fine quality and will be preferred to any other by those who like a rich, marrow-like pea. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bu. \$4.00

SHROPSHIRE HERO

Vines twenty to thirty inches high, wonderfully productive of large pods, which are uniformly well filled with large, fine colored peas of good quality.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.50

If Peas are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

LATE PEAS—CONTINUED

Champion of England

best flavored peas. Height four to five feet; seed light green and much shriveled. Very inferior and mixed stocks of this sort are frequently offered, but when the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer, we consider it equal in quality to any in cultivation, and one of the best of its season, either for the amateur or market gardener. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$4.00

Melting Sugar

There is a class of peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, straight, extremely tender, fine flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines three to four feet high. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 25c; 4 Qts. 75c; Bushel \$5.00

Large White Marrowfat

Cultivated very extensively for the summer crop. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 40c; Bushel \$2.25

Large Black Eye Marrowfat ...

growing about five feet high; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. 10c; Pt. 15c; Qt. 20c; 4 Qts. 40c; Bushel \$2.25

FIELD PEAS

Field peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the north for dairy cows and for hogs they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier.

For cows the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used as pastureage.

Field peas can be sown either alone or with oats as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasture is usually short. It will produce a supply of milk as abundant as in early summer.

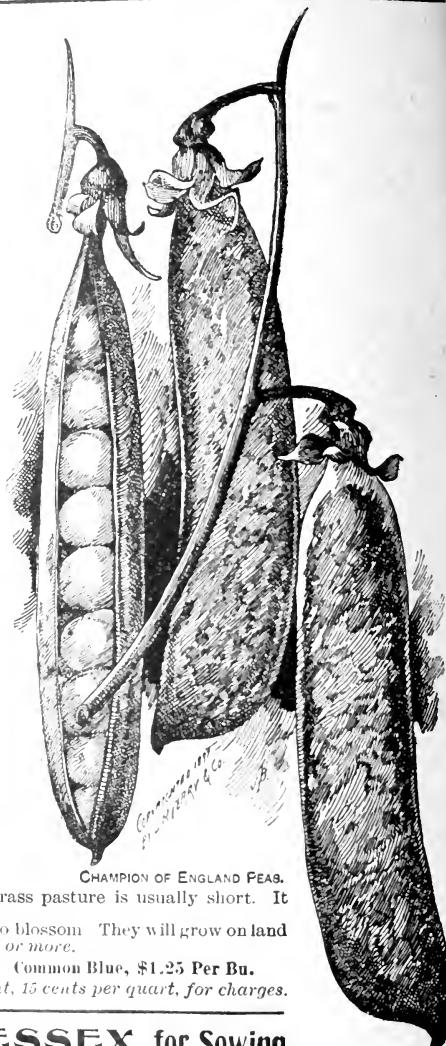
As fertilizer, field peas should be plowed under when they begin to blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce Clover. Write for market prices on 10 bushels or more.

No. 1 White, \$1.25 Per Bu.

Common White, \$1.10 Per Bu.

Common Blue, \$1.25 Per Bu.

If Peas are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND PEAS.

RAPE

DWARF ESSEX, for Sowing.

There is only one "best" variety of Rape for forage and that is Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades by unscrupulous dealers or exaggerated advertisements. There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Beware of the worthless annual variety that is often sold and which is not only worthless for forage but once planted is liable to become a pernicious weed. Biennial.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 25c, postpaid. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, 10 Lbs. \$1.00; 100 Lbs. \$8.00



RHUBARB.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

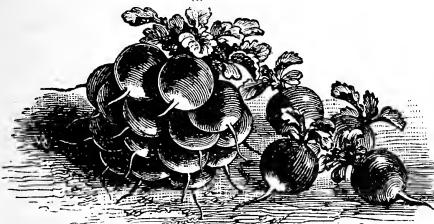
Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

CULTURE—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition, and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant the young plants into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots, by express not prepaid, 20c each, \$1.50 per doz. By mail, prepaid, 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

RADISH

is a good one, the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to forty days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin, if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are, to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and are certain that there is none sold under other names which is better than the varieties we offer.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED, FORCING RADISH.

Triumph Scarlet Striped, Forcing

to our forcing sorts. The roots are about the size and shape of Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, Forcing, but are creamy-white, beautifully marked with spots and dashes of carmine. The tops are small. The roots mature as early as any variety in cultivation. Desirable on account of its distinct beauty, earliness and good quality. *See back of cover.*

Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c; 2 Oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.50

Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted A small, round, red turnip shaped radish, with a small top and very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

EARLY DEEP SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED, SHORT LEAF

This differs from the Early Scarlet Olive. Shaped in being deeper in color, terminating more abruptly at the tip, coming to maturity a little earlier and in having fewer and shorter leaves, all of which qualities make it very desirable for forcing. An excellent sort. *See back of cover.*

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED One of the handiest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets, for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped, Forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where *extreme* earliness is not the primary object. Roots slightly flattened on the outer side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. *See back of cover.*

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c

~~The above varieties of radish are especially developed and selected for forcing. They should be grown quickly and used when small and tender, as they become pithy and flavorless when overgrown. Most of them are at their best when less than an inch in diameter.~~

FRENCH BREAKFAST A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, on account of its excellent quality and its beautiful color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c

Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap root. Skin scarlet; neck small; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted for forcing or general crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

Early White, Olive Shaped Like Scarlet Olive Shaped, except that the roots are clear white and a little longer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

Half Long Deep Scarlet The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till overgrown. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED

This is the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet radish known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame. It has a small top and does not run to neck. *See back of cover.* Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c

Cultivated chiefly for its roots, though the young seed leaves may be used as salad and the green seed pods for pickles. For the home garden sow on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing sow in hot-beds, having very rich, sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from sixty to one hundred and fifty seeds to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is in open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin, if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are, to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and are certain that there is none sold under other names which is better than the varieties we offer.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing

it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing. Roots small, globular, deep, rich red color; flesh white, crisp and tender when young. May be planted very closely, owing to its small tops. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

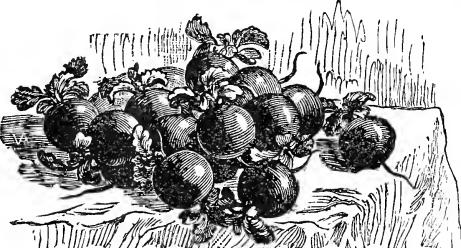
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip, and is becoming very popular as a market sort. Fully as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely; it is more attractive in appearance. Cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. Sold also as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing, etc. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

Early Round Deep Scarlet

Similar in form to the Scarlet Turnip Rooted, but much darker in color. Flesh white, very crisp and tender; top small. Well adapted for growing in frames.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

Early Scarlet Globe

This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but they are much larger when full size. Roots round, or slightly olive shaped; color rich, deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. We recommend this especially to gardeners whose markets demand a large, round, forcing radish. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

Early White Turnip Rooted

Scarlet Turnip Rooted, and pure white in color. It has a very small top; white, semi-transparent flesh, and is slightly later than the Scarlet Turnip, but will stand more heat and remain longer in condition for use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.

RADISHES—Continued.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP IMPROVED

This small topped sort is about six inches long, grows half out of the ground, and is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or market use. It continues brittle and tender until July. The roots are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. The flesh is white and crisp. *See back of cover.* Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out of doors. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

IMPROVED CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD—Although this American variety is too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. The roots come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of an inch or more, and so furnish good roots for a much longer time than any of the preceding varieties. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART—Root large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

WHITE STRASBURG—This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four to five inches long and about two inches thick, very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED—Very symmetrical and uniform; nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent. Quite popular with some growers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LONG BLACK SUMMER—This variety may be treated like a summer radish with the most satisfactory results, or it may be used as a winter sort. Top comparatively small. Roots rather large, long, tapering to a point; skin deep black; flesh white, firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. It is a very handsome black radish, and is worthy of thorough trial. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER... A very excellent white variety with long, very smooth, white roots which are crisp and tender. It comes into use shortly after Wood's Frame, and is one of the most desirable of the white summer sorts. *See back of cover.* Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

LONG WHITE NAPLES—An early variety. Skin white; flesh fine grained, crisp and of very good flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED—One of the earliest of the summer varieties, coming to a usable size in forty days from sowing. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

GRAY SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED—Round, turnip shaped, though often irregular in form. The skin of the upper part is mottled with greenish-brown, wrinkled and often marked with transverse white lines. Flesh mild, of greenish-white color, and moderately solid. Medium early, and a good variety for summer use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

GOLDEN GLOBE—This variety is very popular in the south. It is of quick growth, tender and brittle, of perfect globe shape, and golden colored skin. It seems to produce tender radishes in the hottest climates. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

EARLY GOLDEN YELLOW OVAL A comparatively new sort, very popular in the New York market. The roots are oval, very smooth and handsome; bright, light yellow color, and of fine quality. It matures very quickly, and has a small top and neck. This sort follows the White Vienna in maturity, and resists the summer heat better than the scarlet or white kinds. Our stock is grown from selected roots and is very fine. *See back of cover.* Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

WINTER RADISHES

SOW about the same time as winter turnips, on light, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; give frequent cultivation, and thin two to six inches apart, according to size of the variety. For winter use pull before severe frost, and store in damp sand in cellar.

SCARLET CHINA—Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.

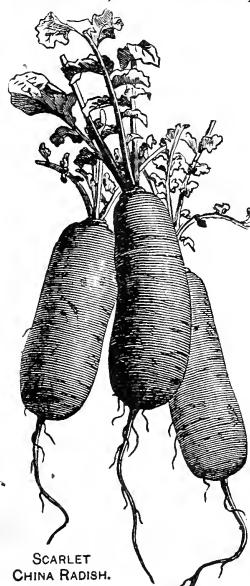
HALF LONG BLACK SPANISH An American sort of the same general character as the Long Black Spanish, but by many considered superior to either the round or the Long Black Spanish. It is intermediate in shape between the two and seems to combine the good qualities of both. *See back of cover.* Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as the hardest of the radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black, of very large size and firm texture. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE CHINA—First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

CELESTIAL—A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention even when among the other white varieties. The flesh is tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

LARGE WHITE SPANISH—Root long, top-shaped, or sometimes fusiform, retaining the same diameter for two-thirds of its length, sharply conical at the base, and when full grown measuring seven or eight inches in length, and about three inches in diameter. Skin white, slightly wrinkled, sometimes tinged with purple where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

The long, white tapering root of Salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.



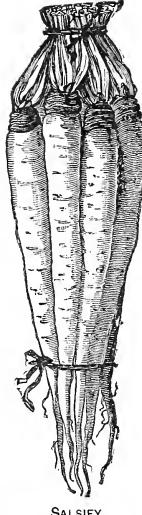
LARGE LEAVED FRENCH SORREL.

about two months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

Large Leaved French

The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



SALSIFY.

SPINAGE

Spinage is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking.

CULTURE—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart, and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw. South of Philadelphia, spinage can be grown without covering.

Savoy Leaved

The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves which are curled like those of Savoy cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size for use but soon runs to seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Round Summer Broad Leaved

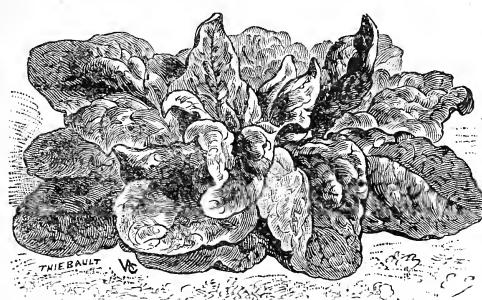
This variety is generally preferred in the north for early spring sowing, and is the most popular with our market gardeners. The leaves are large, thick and fleshy. Though not quite as hardy as the Prickly Winter, it stands the winter very well. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Broad Flanders

One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly bright green, quite thick and slightly crimped in the center. A very desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Improved Thick Leaved

A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially recommended for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



VICTORIA SPINAGE.

Long Standing Prickly

The plants mature a little later than the round leaved sorts but furnish a large quantity of very thick and well flavored leaves. Has prickly seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Prickly Winter

A very hardy variety, and will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is used for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c.

Large White The common variety; roots medium sized, smooth; flesh white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Mammoth Sandwich Island This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger growing and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

SORREL

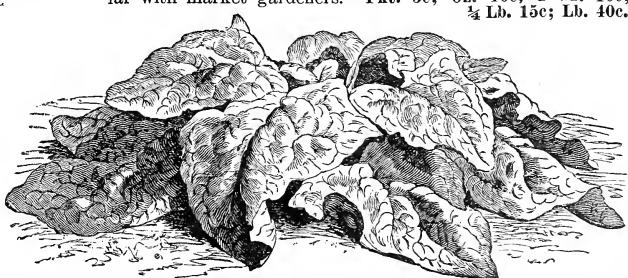
Those who think of Sorrel as the starved looking weed of barren lands, have little idea of the possible value of the plant. The improved varieties when well grown and cooked like spinach, make a healthful and very palatable dish. Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in



SAVOY LEAVED SPINAGE.

Victoria An excellent sort which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

Long Standing An improved, round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of other sorts and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



IMPROVED THICK LEAVED SPINAGE.

SQUASH

CULTURE—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

White Summer Crookneck

This beautiful sort of our own introduction is the result of years of careful breeding and selection, and it is now one of the most fixed and distinct of our summer squashes. The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck, but of a beautiful ivory white color, and unsurpassed in quality.

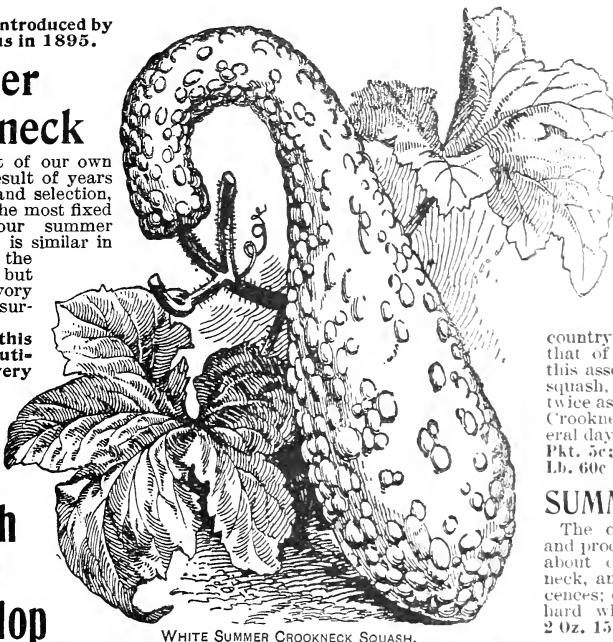
We recommend this sort as the most beautiful and one of the very best of the summer varieties.

Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c;
Lb. 60c

Mammoth White Bush Scallop

Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash, but until we sent out our stock in 1895, there was no uniformly large, clear white scalloped squash in trade. The fruit is a beautiful clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in every respect. The best of the scalloped squashes.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c



WHITE SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH.

The Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck

When we obtained the stock of this very valuable variety in 1888, we found that quite a proportion of the vines made runners. We set vigorously to work weeding out these, and were so successful that we introduced it with the claim that it was the best summer squash in the country. Our own experience and that of our customers fully justifies this assertion. It is the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. Color bright yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

SUMMER CROOKNECK

The old standard sort; very early and productive. Fruits when mature about one foot long, with crooked neck, and covered with warty excrescences; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

Early Yellow Bush Scallop A mammoth, scalloped shaped variety; color yellow; flesh pale yellow and well flavored; very productive; used when young and tender. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we should be justified by prevailing custom in renaming it. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

WINTER SQUASHES

BOSTON MARROW A fall and winter variety, very popular in the Boston Market. Of oval form; skin thin, when ripe, bright orange mottled with light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed, but not as dry as the Hubbard. We have an unusually good stock of this sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

HARD SHELL MARROW

A New Variety, giving the Largest Yield per Acre. The Best Sort for Pies and for Canning or Drying.

We have been at work on this variety for several years and now have it so well fixed that it comes true to type. The fruit is very large, oval, deep orange red color, and though quite smooth has as hard a shell as the Hubbard. The flesh is very thick, rich orange red color without a tinge of green even close to the shell, and unequalled for making pies, having a peculiar flavor and quality similar to, but much firmer than that of the choicest "Pumpkin." Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Early Prolific Orange Marrow

A variety developed by selection from the Boston Marrow, and not so large but much earlier, and the earliest of the winter varieties. Fruit deep orange color netted with cream; shape similar to the Boston Marrow; flesh thick deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH.

WINTER SQUASH—CONTINUED

Hubbard

This is a superior variety and one of the best of winter squashes; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected with regard to quality of the flesh and color and wartiness of the shell but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. Our customers can plant this variety in perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Golden Hubbard

This is a True Hubbard Squash except in Color which is Bright Red.

The vine is a vigorous but not rampant grower and wonderfully productive, expending the energy derived from liberal fertilizing in the production of an increased number rather than of overgrown and coarse fruits as some varieties are apt to do. It ripens its crop very early and uniformly, thus making it a certain cropper. The fruits are very uniform in size,

weighing from six to eight pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard. Though maturing early they are wonderfully long keepers so they can be held over in good condition for spring use. The shell is warty, hard and strong and a very beautiful orange red color except for a bit of olive green on the blossom end. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the rind, never having the green tinge so objectionable in the older sort. It cooks very dry, fine grained and good flavored.

We believe this is the best fall and winter sort yet introduced and that it deserves to and will become a most popular variety. It certainly has no superior as a table squash. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.

SUGAR CANE

Early Amber This variety is successfully grown in our extreme northern latitudes. It may be planted as late as the 15th of June, and will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. We know of no earlier variety. It is useless to plant cane seed before the weather is warm in spring. Three to four pounds are required per acre. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 30c, postpaid; \$6.00 per 100 pounds, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Early Orange An exceedingly valuable variety. Very large, of strong and vigorous habit and does not fall down. It is early and yields more than any other sort, often producing as much as 240 gallons of very beautifully colored and highly flavored syrup to the acre. We recommend it highly to all desiring a superior cane. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 30c, postpaid; \$6.00 per 100 pounds, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

SUNFLOWER

Large Russian This variety has large heads, borne at the top of a single unbranched stem, and having much more and larger seed than the common sort. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is fit for corn, in rows five feet apart and ten inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. This variety will yield 900 to 1,200 pounds of seed per acre ordinarily. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 20c, postpaid; \$5.00 per 100 lbs., by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

TOBACCO

CULTURE—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

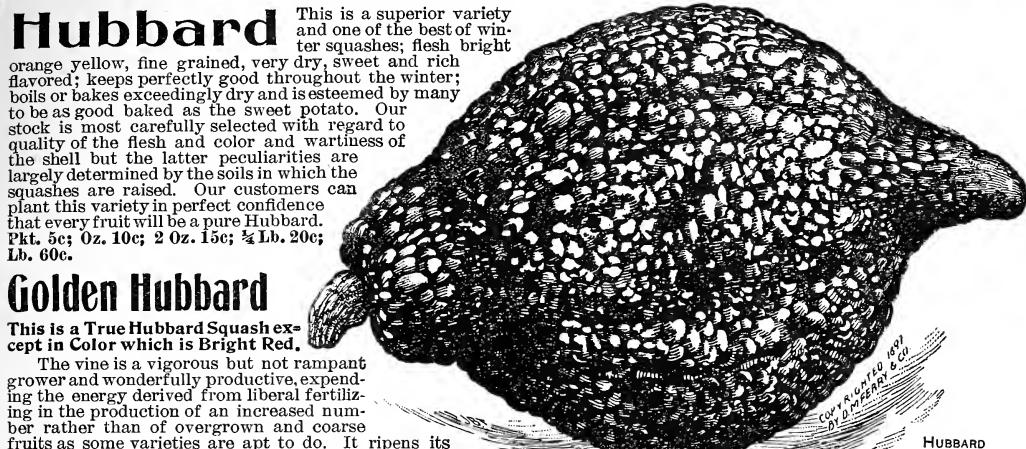
STERLING—The brightest of the yellow type, and being the earliest to ripen is *surest* in localities liable to early frosts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

LACKS—Broad leaf, tough, fine fibre. On gray soils cures bright and elastic; on dark soils rich and gummy. Known as Jessup or Beat All in some localities. Good and reliable. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

HESTER—A variety which originated in Granville county, N. C. Has no superior for the yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early. It recommends itself greatly in this, that it has greater adaptability over a wider range of soils and latitude than any other of the yellow varieties, and may, on this score, be considered the surest. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

SWEET ORONOCO—Used for first-class plug fillers, and makes, when sun cured, the best Natural Chewing Leaf. A favorite for the "Homespun" wherever known. Known as Little Oronoco in some localities. Makes an Eastern Filler unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

WHITE BURLEY—This variety is especially valuable to manufacturers either for cut or plug tobacco. It is sometimes used for wrappers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00



HUBBARD
SQUASH.

Tobacco is an annual plant and although it grows to greater size in the south, an equally good quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the north. We have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain which are the best varieties for the general planter, and believe the list we offer contains all that are of special merit.

BRADLEY BROAD LEAF—A popular variety for export, manufacturing and cigars. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

PERSIAN ROSE—Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the finest cigar stock. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

BIG HAVANA—A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Will make two crops from one planting in the south, while its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

SUMATRA—A very vigorous variety of Spanish origin, producing cigar wrappers of the highest quality, and especially popular with Florida growers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; 2 Oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.50; Lb. \$5.00

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown south. In many of the Northern States and in Canada, this variety is the staple crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

HAVANA—The leaf of this variety is very thin and fine textured. It possesses a very delicate flavor and is extensively used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 40c; 2 Oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25; Lb. \$4.00

TOMATO

All our Tomato Seeds are grown from stocks raised strictly for seed purposes and from seed stocks carefully selected and saved by ourselves. We challenge comparison of our stocks with any offered.

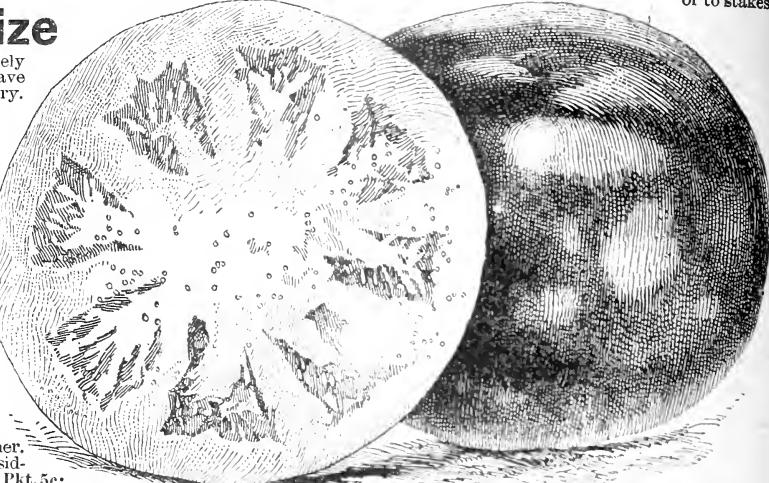
doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot-beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productivity. Set out of doors so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant the fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.

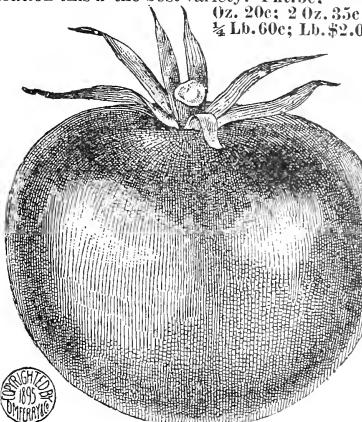
Atlantic Prize

The fault of the distinctively early tomatoes was that they have been lacking in size and symmetry. This is all changed now, and instead of the small, rough, deeply corrugated fruits of the "Hundred Day" type we have in the Atlantic Prize a variety bearing fruit which in size, shape, color, solidity and quality, will compare favorably with the later kinds, and by repeated trials we have demonstrated that it ripens up a large proportion of its crop the earliest of any variety. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored, red, extra early tomato. Vine small, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Where earliness is the chief consideration this is the best variety. Pkt. 5c:

Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c;
½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



ATLANTIC PRIZE.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S OPTIMUS TOMATO.

Dwarf Aristocrat The vine is self supporting and forms a compact bush. Plant dwarf and compact, like the well known Dwarf Champion. Produces an abundance of rich red perfectly smooth fruit which is of the best quality. We think the Dwarf Aristocrat Tomato one of the very best for private gardens. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Royal Red Vines stronger and more vigorous than the Favorite. The fruit is larger, brighter, deeper red and fully as good in quality. This is certainly a fine tomato for those who prize large size and bright color. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Favorite Vines medium sized, with large, dark green leaves, having numerous clusters of three to seven large tomatoes, which are a rich, dark red color, of oval outline, exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm, but without green spots. This is a favorite variety on account of its smooth, handsome fruit. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Improved Trophy The Trophy was the first of the modern improved sorts, and it had qualities of color, size and solidity which entitled it to hold a place against the much lauded new kinds; though all admitted it lacked in smoothness and regularity. By most careful breeding and selection, there has been developed a strain in which all the original good qualities are retained and even intensified, and which compares favorably with any in smoothness, regularity and symmetry of the fruit. We offer our Improved Trophy as a sort whose large, strong growing, vigorous and productive vine, very large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored, and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Early Michigan

Having tested at one time or another nearly every variety offered by seedmen, we confidently claim that there is no better variety than this for general market or family use. We speak emphatically because we have given a great amount of time perfecting our stock, and know that for smoothness and regularity of shape, uniformity of size, color and freedom from rot or cracking, this variety is unsurpassed. Its first fruits are very early, but the vines continue to bear for a long time. Vines large, with large, dark green leaves, vigorous and wonderfully productive, being under high culture, one of the heaviest croppers; fruit medium size to large, and unlike most varieties, grows larger as the season advances, perfectly smooth, solid, but without any core; deep, rich red color, and of excellent flavor. This kind is admirably adapted to canners' use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

D. M. Ferry & Co's Optimus

A variety introduced by us, and we believe the best table tomato, at least as far as quality is concerned. Vine medium sized, but vigorous, healthy, and productive. Although not represented as a first early sort, many of our customers report that they have obtained ripe fruit from this as early as from any sort, and it proves to be one of the best varieties known for forcing. Fruit medium sized, oval, very smooth, and of exceedingly bright, crimson-scarlet color; very free from cracks, and rotting but little. The flesh is a distinct crimson-scarlet color. It is also one of the best in flavor, and entirely free from the hard spots found in so many others. The Optimus is not only one of the best for home use and for market, but one of the best canning tomatoes. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00



ROYAL RED TOMATO.

Magnus.

TOMATOES—CONTINUED

Perfection This is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried it invariably round, smooth, handsome, red fruit pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Matchless A large, bright red tomato, which has become very popular in the east. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality though softer than that of either Improved Trophy or Stone. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Buckeye State A late, purple fruited variety. The vine is exceptionally strong growing and vigorous. It should be given more room than most sorts. Fruit very large, round, smooth and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Stone This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

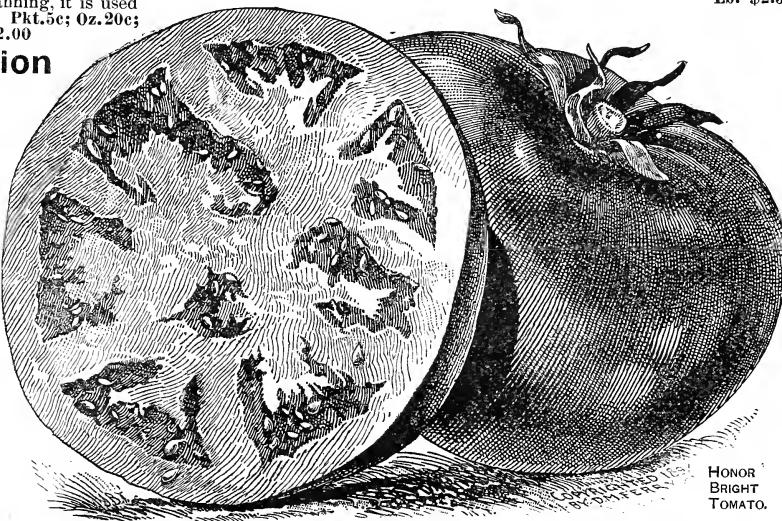
Beauty We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it the Smoothest and Best of the Large Purple Sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Dwarf Champion

This is a purple fruited variety, which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use.

The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds.

Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50



The Best Sort to Grow for Distant Markets. The Best for Late Crop.

We know of no variety of recent introduction that has more real and distinctive merit than this. Unfortunately the yellowish-green foliage, giving the vine an unhealthy appearance, and the slow ripening of the fruit, have created a prejudice against the sort, but in spite of its appearance the vine can be depended upon to give a large crop of uniformly good fruit. This, when allowed to ripen on the vine, is of excellent quality, and when ripened off the vine, while in transit to some distant market or on shelves in the house after frost has killed the vines, is of better quality than that of most varieties so ripened.

We know of no kind so well suited to growing in the south for shipment north. The proper method is to pick when just passing out of the white stage, wrap in paper and pack in boxes. It can be sent 2,000 miles and will arrive firm, ripe and of brilliant red color. It should be set out earlier than most sorts because of its slow maturing. In the north the vines may be pulled at the approach of frost and hung in a moist place, safe from freezing. They will then give marketable fruit for a month. Or the full grown fruit may be ripened on the shelves in a cellar. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Peach This is a distinct and very attractive appearing tomato, highly desirable for preserving, eating from the hand or table decoration. Fruit resembles a peach in shape, size and color, and is covered with a delicate down, which makes the deception quite complete; flesh tender and of good flavor. Should find a place in every garden. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Golden Queen The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

White Apple This old sort is often presented as a novelty under a new name. While no one should plant largely of it for market or home use, it is a good variety for eating from the hand. The fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter, round, perfectly smooth and of a yellowish-white color. Flesh very mild flavored and delicate, and is valued by some for making preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Acme We have given a good deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest and most uniform in size, and earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited tomato, either for home market, or to ship, for private gardens, or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class. This variety is used for planting under glass. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Essex Early Hybrid Very similar to the Acme; fruit dark purple, always smooth and handsome; in quality it is classed with the best. Will certainly give satisfaction wherever the Acme does. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid A very large fruited, purple tomato, weighing as much as twenty-eight ounces, while the average weight is probably not less than twelve. Vines large, coarse growing, with leaves entire, like those of the potato plant; very productive, and is early for so large a tomato; fruit extremely large, rough, solid, with few seeds. Demanded by those who want extra large fruit. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Red Pear Shaped Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped, and with a peculiar flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped, and not the larger red plum tomato which is often sold under this name. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Yellow Plum Fruit plum-shaped, clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Red Cherry Fruit small, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter; perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Yellow Cherry Differs from the preceding in color only. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry This is liked by many for preserves and eating from the hand. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

TURNIP

ed in its form and flavor, by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden or farm.

Sow in drills about sixteen inches apart, and half an inch deep or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Any over-crowding will result in rough and poorly flavored fruit. It is important to get the spring and summer crops started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and strong.

In Middle and Western States sow for fall and main crop from middle of July to last of August, and in the manner given for spring sowing. In the field, turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture.

To preserve turnips in good order for winter, store in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit-dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing, and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. Thus protected, turnips will keep well till spring.

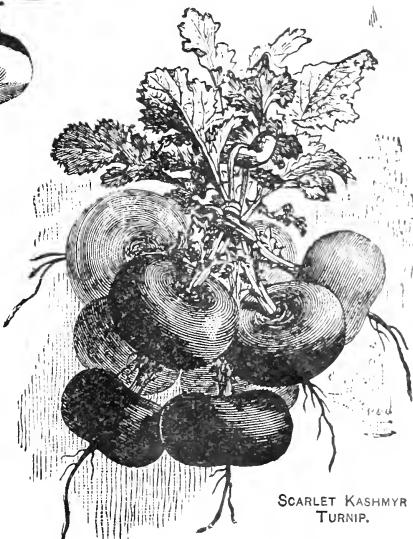


EARLY PURPLE TOP,
STRAP LEAVED TURNIP.

Scarlet.... Kashmyr

The outer skin of this novelty is such a bright and beautiful red that they might be mistaken for radishes. The roots are handsome, flat, perfectly smooth, and have only a very small tap root. The flesh is white, tender and of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c;
Lb. 75c

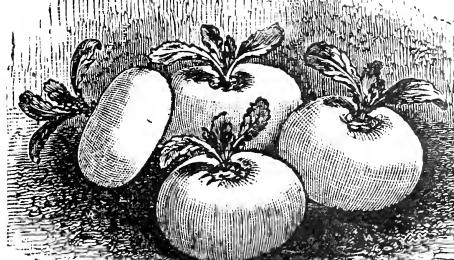


SCARLET KASHMYR
TURNIP.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED

This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form flat, like a broad disc, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, entire, upright in growth.

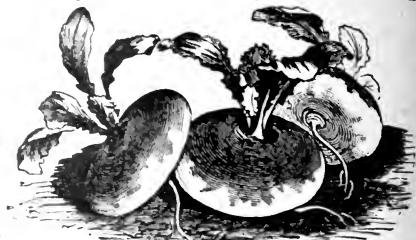
Pkt. 5c;
Oz. 10c;
2 Oz. 15c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 50c



EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN TURNIP.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE A variety that originated from the purple top flat turnip. It is globular and nearly as large as the Pomeranian White Globe, of beautiful appearance, of most excellent quality, and equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

COW HORN, or LONG WHITE. This variety is pure white, except a little shade of green at the top, and is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c



EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN TURNIP.

EXTRA EARLY ~ PURPLE TOP MILAN

Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter and a beautiful purple-red on the upper portion. All in all, these Milan turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

WHITE EGG A quick growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. It grows half out of the ground. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some white varieties. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

Strap Leaved. A most excellent early garden variety and largely used in the Southern States. Root medium size, flat; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, but is spongy and inferior when overgrown. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED TURNIP.



EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED TURNIP.

TURNIP—Continued

Large White Norfolk A standard sort, usually grown for feeding stock, but like other large white varieties, though a little coarse, it is of very good quality for the table. The roots are large, spherical, or slightly flattened and very white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the south and southwest, where the tops are used for greens. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Pomeranian White Globe This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Sweet German This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga. Highly recommended for winter and spring use. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Seven Top Cultivated extensively in the south for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS

LARGE AMBER GLOBE One of the best varieties for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper. Very popular in the south. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

YELLOW STONE A very beautiful and desirable sort. The roots are of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned and of beautiful pale yellow color. The flesh is crisp, tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

YELLOW GLOBE Very similar to the Yellow Stone and a very attractive and beautiful sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

ORANGE JELLY, OR ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is extensively used. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN Roots medium size, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the plant is hardy and productive, and keeps well. It is an old esteemed variety, considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDES

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGAS—Sow the seed about a month earlier than the preceding varieties of turnips. Ruta Bagas should be sown on ground enriched with well rotted manure, in drills two and one-half feet apart, and should be thinned to six to eight inches apart in the row. Keep the weeds thoroughly in check with the hoe or cultivator, and when the roots have grown full size, and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take their chances with the weeds and bugs but this method is only successful on new clearing in which there is no weed seed.

Monarch or Tankard

West Norfolk Shape oblong; color reddish-purple above ground, but yellow underneath. Hardier than the common turnip and will keep solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Laing's Purple Top A large, early sort of fine quality. Roots globe shaped, skin purplish-red above ground and yellow below; flesh yellow, necks small; tops peculiar in that their leaves are strap or entire. An excellent variety in every way. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Drummond's An improved strain of Purple Top Swede, excelling in uniformity of shape, color and quality. Considered by many an excellent table sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

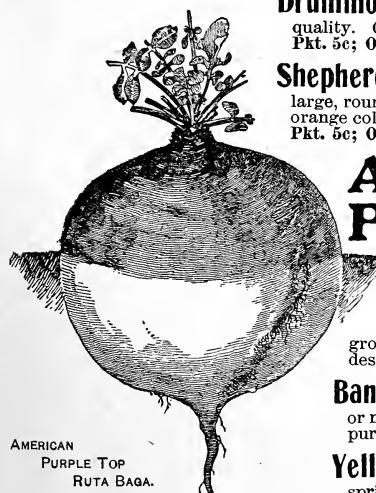
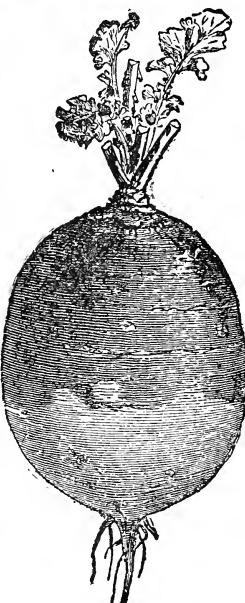
Shepherd's Golden Globe A choice English strain in which the tops of the large, round roots are bronze green and the flesh is deep orange color; very uniform and true. A most desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

American Purple Top, or Improved Long Island

This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

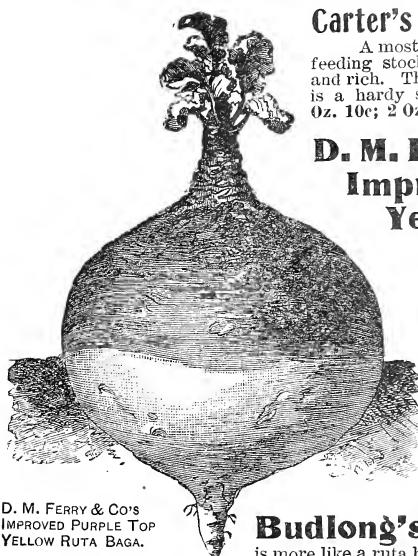
Bangholm A very superior variety, both in form and quality, and held in high estimation in many parts of England. Of large size, small neck, few or no side roots, and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow with purple top. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Yellow Swede Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is hardier than the common turnip, and will keep solid till spring. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.



AMERICAN
PURPLE TOP
RUTA BAGA.

RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDES—CONTINUED



D. M. FERRY & CO'S
IMPROVED PURPLE TOP
YELLOW RUTA BAGA.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top . . .

A most excellent sort either for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. There is no tendency to long necks. It is a hardy sort, and yields heavily. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top

Yellow A hardy and productive variety having but little neck. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.



Sutton's Champion

Roots large, spherical, purple on top; flesh yellow, tender and sweet; an excellent keeper and enormous yielder. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Budlong's White Rock

Though sometimes called a turnip this is more like a ruta baga. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white and it is one of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper and a desirable sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

White Swede, or Sweet Russian Turnip This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

WHITE
SWEDE,
OR SWEET
RUSSIAN
TURNIP

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

MOST of the varieties thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*). A well-known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic, and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00



ANISE.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*). A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c;
2 Oz. 40c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c;
Lb. \$2.50



Borage . . .

(*Borago officinalis*).

A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasture. The leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable taste and flavor. Sow in April and thin to eight inches apart. In some places this sows itself and becomes a weed.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;
2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c;
Lb. \$1.25



BALM.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS—Continued

Caraway (*Carum carvi*). Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart, and thin to six inches apart in the row.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;
½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

Caraway for flavoring
Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 20c;
Lb. 50c

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*). A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery, and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring, and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor, which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

Coriander for flavoring. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz.
15c; ½ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

Cat-Mint or Catnip (*Nepeta cataria*). A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Sow in fall or early spring, in drills twenty inches apart.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ½ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00



Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*). A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the north. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with fragrant odor and a warm, aromatic, bitter taste. May be easily raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dried leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ½ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*). A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter, and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*). A hardy annual from Egypt, that has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called *rouge*. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*). A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter, and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

Summer Savory (*Satureja hortensis*). A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ½ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). A hardy perennial plant from Europe, but grows wild in many parts of this country. The leaves, when green, have a peculiar, aromatic odor, which they lose in drying. Cultivated for its medicinal properties which are those common to bitter herbs. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 55c; ½ Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*). A perennial plant of strong and fragrant odor, and aromatic, but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic and vermifuge, as a dressing for fresh bruises. Is raised from seed and propagated by cuttings, or dividing the roots. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*). An annual cultivated for its seed which has an aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants. It is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring, and keep clear of weeds. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; ½ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

Fennel, Sweet (*Foeniculum officinale*). A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. The seed is sometimes used in confectionery. Sow and cultivate like Anise. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; ½ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). A perennial herb, with a strong, aromatic smell, and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic, and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Will thrive in any soil, but is stronger if grown on light, poor land. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; ½ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with an aromatic flavor, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. The flowering summits and leaves are the parts used. It does best on a dry, sandy soil. The plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; ½ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.25

Lavender (*Lavandula vera*). A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water, or dried and used to perfume linens. It does best in light, warm soil. It should be picked before it becomes dry and hard, and dried quickly. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ½ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



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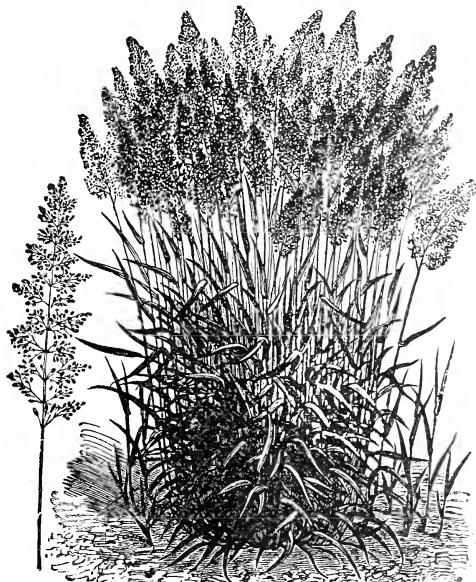
SUMMER SAVORY.

GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS (*Agrostis canina*). A valuable perennial for lawns and pasturage. Much like Red Top though smaller. Thrives on light, dry soils as well as on rich, moist ones. For lawn purposes, if used alone, it should be sown at the rate of about forty pounds per acre; for pasture, if used alone, twenty-four pounds per acre. Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.

CREEPING BENT GRASS (*Agrostis Stolonifera*). Particularly valuable for lawns that are to be used as croquet and tennis grounds, because it is benefited more than hurt by tramping and by its bright color adds to the beauty of the lawn. Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.



RED TOP.

RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*). In Pennsylvania and states further south this is known as HERD'S GRASS, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. When sown alone, use about twenty-eight pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

RED TOP Prime Chaff Seed, Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. \$6.00

RED TOP Choice " " Lb. 25c; 100 Lbs. 10.00

RED TOP FANCY (*cleaned from chaff*). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb. 30c; \$14.00 per 100 Lbs.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*). An erect perennial, in appearance slightly resembling Timothy. Valuable for permanent pastures and does best on good, moderately moist soil. If sown alone use twenty-five pounds per acre. Lb. 45c; \$25.00 per 100 Lbs.

SWEET VERNAL (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). The seed we offer is the true perennial Sweet Vernal, which is one of the most valuable of our lawn grasses, starting up in the spring earlier than any other grass, holding its color and beauty till late in the fall, and when cut it is delightfully fragrant. It is vastly superior to the annual variety, being larger and retaining its place in the lawn for many years. Lb. 75c.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena elatior*). A hardy perennial much used in the south and west. Its roots penetrate deep and it thrives on any good soil. It yields a heavy crop and is valuable both for meadow and pasture. If used alone sow about thirty to forty pounds per acre. Lb. 35c; \$18.00 per 100 Lbs.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*). A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drought and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasturage, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. Lb. 35c; \$18.00 per 100 Lbs.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time as clover the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone about twenty-eight pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfitts it for lawns. Lb. 30c; \$14.00 per 100 Lbs.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*). Similar to Sheep's Fescue but not so dense, and growing somewhat taller; this often will cover sandy soil under the shade of large trees where no other grass will grow; is a desirable addition to lawn grass. Sow thirty pounds per acre. Lb. 35c; \$18.00 per 100 Lbs.

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca elatior*). A valuable perennial grass, very productive and nutritious. It is native to moist, heavy soil, where it probably does best, but it succeeds well on any good soil, wet or dry. If used alone sow forty pounds per acre. Lb. 45c; \$24.00 per 100 Lbs.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*). A small, tufted, hardy grass, forming a cluster of narrow, cylindrical leaves. It is of value in mixture for lawns, on dry soils and in shady locations. Sow about thirty-five pounds per acre. Lb. 35c; \$18.00 per 100 Lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*). A perennial grass from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre. Lb. 30c; \$16.00 per 100 Lbs.



ORCHARD GRASS.

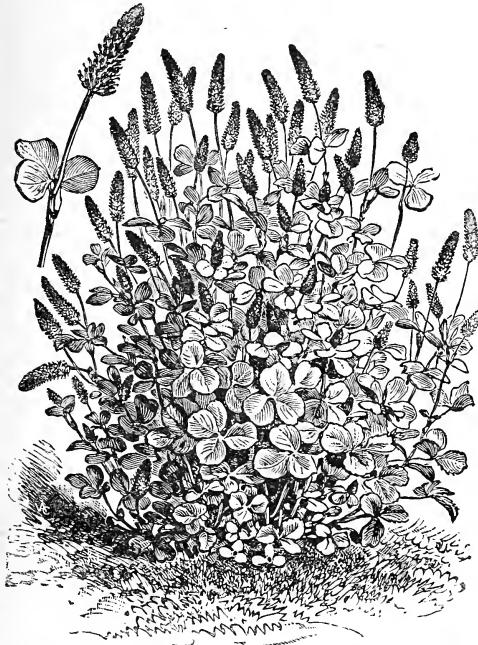
GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Prices of all Grasses and Clovers subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*). A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. Sow thirty to forty pounds per acre, in spring. Lb. 20c; \$8.00 per 100 Lbs.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa nemoralis*). Grows from one and a half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root, and an erect, slender, smooth stem. One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasture. Sow about thirty pounds per acre. Lb. 60c; \$10.00 per 100 Lbs.



CRIMSON TREFOIL OR SCARLET ITALIAN CLOVER.

GLOVER SEEDS

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*). It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre, with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free of weeds until they become established. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 30c; \$14.00 per 100 Lbs.

BOKHARA (*Melilotus alba*) Sweet Clover. This is exceedingly valuable as pastureage for bees. It is occasionally found growing wild by the roadside in company with the more common sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and may be distinguished from it by its white flowers and less coarse and more leafy stems. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 50c.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH. (*Trifolium hybridum*). The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pastureage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. at market prices

Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Clean

(*Poa pratensis*). Sometimes called JUNE GRASS, but the true JUNE or WIRE GRASS is much inferior. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 lbs. of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasture about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Sow early in the spring, or in October or November. Per Lb. 30c; 100 Lbs. \$12.00

FOWL MEADOW, OR FALSE RED TOP (*Poa serotina*). This variety succeeds best on low moist land and is valuable for locations too wet for the successful cultivation of other commercial grasses. It stands longer in good condition for cutting than most species and can be mowed almost any time from July to October. When three feet high it falls down, or lodges, and after a little time every joint puts forth new branches. The stalk is always sweet and tender, and cattle and sheep are fond of it. Requires about twenty-five pounds of seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall. Per Lb. 45c; 100 Lbs. \$25.00

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*). A strong growing, hardy grass, well suited to deep, moist soils, but of little value on soil which is poor or dry. Sow about twenty pounds per acre. Per Lb. 50c; 100 Lbs. \$35.00

Extra Fine Mixed Lawn Grass

(*Central Park Mixture*). The essentials for a fine lawn are; First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in spring, or fall, and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pastureage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established, and before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet. Per Lb. 60c; 100 Lbs. \$25.00

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass

A thoroughly good inexpensive mixture.
Per Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. \$15.00

GLOVER SEEDS

CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual variety, in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black, leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 30c; \$12.00 per 100 Lbs.

MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED (*Trifolium pratense*). Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre. Lb. 30c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE (*Trifolium pratense*). This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Lb. 35c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium repens*). A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pastureage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 10c; Lb. 35c; \$20.00 per 100 Lbs.

TREE SEEDS

DECIDUOUS TREE SEEDS

It is very essential to sow the seeds of deciduous trees at the proper time. Those with hard shells like the locusts should be planted in the fall or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. If too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, pour water which is nearly boiling over the seeds and let it stand till cool, when a portion of the seed will have swollen; pick these out and scald the rest again, continuing till all have swollen.

The seed of the other deciduous trees on our list should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered to the proper depth, or about twice the diameter of the seed.

Ash, White (*Fraxinus Americana*).—Requires a moist, deep soil, on which it will grow very rapidly. It deserves special attention from those who wish to grow trees for timber. Succeeds best from seed, which should be planted like corn, where the trees are to stand, but not over an inch in depth. When grown singly it is very ornamental, forming a large, round head. About 1,200 seeds per ounce. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

Ash, European (*Fraxinus excelsior*).—Succeeds best in rather a warm climate; thrives upon the plains in deep soils, but does poorly on stiff clay or light sandy soils. Its timber is valuable in carriage making and manufacturing. About 600 seeds per ounce. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c

Birch, White (*Betula alba*).—Valuable for ornamental planting and a favorite wood for shoe pegs, spools, bobbins and similar small articles. The birch does best in a cool, humid climate, and is readily propagated from seed. The seed thrives best on new ground. It scarcely admits of any covering, but will grow if simply pressed into the ground with the feet. When one year old, transplant into nursery rows. When two or three feet high, set out the young trees where they are to remain. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

Larch, European (*Larix Europea*).—Grows to a large size and makes excellent timber. The seed should be sown in a half shady situation. Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Linden, European (*Tilia Europaea*).—Wood very white, light, not liable to crack, and much prized for cabinet work, and the panels of carriages. It should be planted by all bee keepers, as no flower yields better honey nor in greater abundance. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS

Few investments made by farmers will return a larger profit in the course of a few years than the planting of forest trees on uncultivated land, or on land cultivated at a loss. The time is rapidly coming when land covered with our best forest trees will be of great value.

CULTURE.—The seed of evergreen trees should be kept in a dry, cool place until time of sowing. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, the seed should be sown thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam, raised about four inches above the general surface. The seed can be raked in, or if very small, it may lie upon the surface and then be rolled in or patted with the back of the spade to make the earth firm around the seed; then water very thoroughly but carefully, using a fine spray. The young plants are very apt to damp off, and need to be shaded from the hot sun and drying winds. A good shade can be made of laths nailed two inches apart to a light frame. This should be supported about eight inches above the seed bed in such a way as to be easily removed to allow cultivation and weeding. Do not allow the young plants to become choked with weeds. Let them remain one year, then transplant into nursery rows about 3 feet apart where they should stand for two or three years before being set in their permanent places.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja occidentalis*).—Seldom over thirty feet high. Grows well under cultivation, and makes one of the best hedges for a screen and wind break. It is best grown from seed, and the seedlings transplanted. About 20,000 seeds per ounce. Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

FIR, SILVER (*Abies pectinata*).—An important timber tree which grows to a large size. When young the trees are tender and easily injured by frost, but as they grow larger are entirely hardy. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

PINE, SCOTCH (*Pinus sylvestris*).—Very hardy; grows surely and rapidly on nearly every variety of soil, forming a beautiful tree; invaluable for a wind break. About 4,800 seeds per ounce. Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

FRUIT TREE SEEDS

APPLE Apple seeds do not produce the same varieties, but generally give a hardy, though inferior sort, and upon these seedlings are grafted or budded the finer varieties. The seeds may be planted in the fall, in rows two feet apart, or they may be planted in early spring, but in that case the seed must first be mixed with damp sand and frozen, after which, care must be taken that they do not become dry before planting. As soon as the plants are up, they should be well cultivated, and every effort made to secure a vigorous growth the first season. As soon as the plants are large enough they may be budded in the summer or grafted in the spring. About 1,300 seeds per ounce. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 35c, postpaid. \$10.00 per 100 Lbs., by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

CHERRY, MAHALEB Used as stocks when dwarf trees are wanted. Culture same as the above. Cherry stones, Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

CHERRY, MAZZARD This is the stock used for standard trees. Success is much more certain if the seed is planted in the fall, as it is very difficult to keep it in good condition through winter. The general culture should be the same as for the apple, except that budding should be employed instead of grafting. About 350 seeds per ounce. Cherry stones, Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c

Locust, Honey (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).—On account of its rapidity of growth and durability of the timber, we regard this as one of the most valuable of our native trees. It is not so liable to injury by the borer as the common Locust, and does not sprout from the root to such an extent as to become troublesome. The seed should be treated with hot water, otherwise it might lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. Take up and heel in or cover the plants in the fall, and set out the next spring. After one or two seasons' growth, they become perfectly hardy. About 2,800 seeds per pound. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

Locust, Yellow (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).—This tree grows so rapidly that railroad ties may be cut from it ten years from the planting of the seed, while the durability of its timber is well known; fence posts of it having stood for sixty years. Culture same as for Honey Locust. One ounce contains about 1,000 seeds. Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

Mulberry, Russian of rapid growth, resembling the apple tree in habit, with a grayish bark and drooping branches. It is very easily cultivated and kept in dwarf form; makes a fine hedge and wind break. It bears very young, and the fruit is similar to the blackberry, varying in flavor from sub-acid to sweet. In cold regions especially, this should prove a very valuable variety for its timber, shade and fruit. About 24,000 seeds per ounce. Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50

Mulberry, White (*Morus alba*).—Desirable for feeding silk worms. Grows readily and rapidly from seed, which should not be covered too deep, as it is quite small. It delights in a warm, dry soil, and will succeed in almost any place that will produce a good corn crop. Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

PINE, WHITE OR WEYMOUTH (*Pinus strobus*).—The most majestic and valuable of all our native pines; thrives best in light sand with clay subsoil, and prefers plains and broad river valleys to higher lands. It has furnished immense quantities of the white pine lumber so well known throughout the country. About 2,800 seeds per ounce. Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

SPRUCE, NORWAY (*Abies excelsa*).—Well known as one of our most beautiful evergreen trees. It is hardy, of rapid growth, and forms a dense, close screen, or hedge. About 20,000 seeds to the pound. Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25

PEAR Success will depend very largely upon having a deep, rich, moist soil, as this is essential to vigorous growth. Plant and cultivate like the apple, and bud when large enough. Every effort should be made to secure a rapid and vigorous growth from the first. About 1,300 seeds per ounce. Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

PLUM The directions given for planting apples will also apply to plums, except the pits should be planted further apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be hardy, vigorous stalks 2 oz. up to which to graft the choicer sorts. Plum stones, Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c

QUINCE Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The general culture and requirements of soil are the same as for the pear, except that they are not budded. About 1,100 seeds per ounce. Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75

Miscellaneous Seeds

Prices of all articles quoted on this page subject to change.
The pound prices include postage; bushel and 100 pound
prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

BARLEY, COMMON. Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Use about two and one-half bushels per acre.
3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.00 per Bu. of 48 Lbs

BARLEY, HULLESS. There are several varieties of barley in which the grain shells out of the chaff like wheat. One variety is also beardless. The one we offer is bearded grain, but yields about as well as the Common Barley, and is the sort largely grown for making barley bread. 3 Lbs. by mail 75c; \$2.50 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

BUCKWHEAT, COMMON. Buckwheat, should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of about one-half bushel per acre; the average yield being from twenty-five to thirty bushels. It should be threshed as soon as dry, for if allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture. 3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.00 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE. The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early, and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We recommend this especially for well drained or sandy land, and the dry climate of the western plains. 3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.25 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL. This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. 3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.25 per Bushel of 48 Lbs.

FLAX FOR SOWING (*Linum usitatissimum*). Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Lb. 20c; \$2.25 per Bushel of 56 Lbs.

HEMP (*Cannabis sativa*). If raised for manufacturing, must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre; if for seed, it should be planted in hills four feet apart, and the plants thinned out to three or four most vigorous stems in each hill. Lb. 20c; \$3.00 per Bushel of 44 Lbs.

HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet.

Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

MILLET, COMMON (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about twenty-five pounds per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain, sow in drills, about twelve pounds per acre, and not later than June 20th. Lb. 20c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

MILLET, GERMAN, OR GOLDEN An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance. Lb. 25c; 100 Lbs. at market price.

RYE, SPRING Although this grain is often planted especially for paper makers, who prefer it to any other, its principal value is as a "catch" crop, to sow where winter grain has failed. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety, and is always easily secured, while the grain, although smaller, is of equal value. 3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.50 per Bushel of 56 Lbs.

RYE, FALL OR WINTER. The time for sowing is from the middle of August to the last of September. Prepare the ground as for wheat and sow broadcast, or with a drill at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. This has no equal as a crop to be used for late fall and early spring pasture, and is one of the best to turn under for green manure. 3 Lbs. by mail 50c; \$1.25 per Bushel of 56 Lbs.



HUNGARIAN.

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES (*Vicia sativa*). A species of the pea grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the United States. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. Lb. 25c; \$3.75 per Bushel of 60 Lbs.

SAND, WINTER OR HAIRY VETCHES (*Vicia villosa*). A very hardy forage plant growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants when mature are about forty inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. The round, black seed should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per Lb. 30c; \$7.25 per Bushel of 60 Lbs.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). An annual which sows itself about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface in the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to three feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be sown broadcast from a boat, in one or two feet of water having a mud bottom. It succeeds best when planted in the fall before the ice forms, but it has been successfully planted in spring, and also through the ice in winter. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing them plenty of food from the animalculæ upon its stalks; for planting in fish ponds it is especially desirable. It also does well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. In the South two crops can be cut. All cattle are very fond of it. Lb. 30c; \$15.00 per 100 Lbs.

BIRD SEEDS

Canary . . . Per Lb. 20c, 3 Lbs. 50c by mail or express prepaid
Hemp . . . " " 20c, 3 " 50c " " "
Rape . . . " " 20c, 3 " 50c " " "
Maw . . . " " 25c, 3 " 60c " " "

Millet . . . Per Lb. 20c, 3 Lbs. 50c by mail or express prepaid
Lettuce . . . " " 40c, " " "
Mixed Bird Seeds " 20c, 3 Lbs. 50c " " "

A SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

We send postpaid, at prices annexed, but no discount or premiums can be allowed on Flower Seeds by Weight.
Half ounces will not be supplied of kinds which sell for less than 30 cents per ounce.

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Acroclinium, Album.....	\$0 20	Fox Glove, splendid mixed.....	\$0 25	Pansy, Meteor.....	\$1 75
" Roseum.....	20	Gilia tricolor.....	15	" Bugnot's very large stained, mixed.....	1/8 oz. \$1.25
Adonis Autumnalis.....	15	Globe Amaranth, mixed.....	20	Pansy, Lord Beaconsfield.....	1 25
Ageratum Mexicanum.....	25	Godefria rosea-alba.....	25	" Snow Queen.....	1 25
" Imperial Dwarf Blue.....	50	Gourds, Orange.....	25	" Purple; gold edged.....	1 00
" " " White.....	50	" Dish Cloth.....	20	" Large flowering Parisian, very large stained, mixed.....	2 50
Alyssum, Sweet.....	25	" Japanese Nest Egg.....	25	Pansy, Trimardeau, very large flow- ered, mixed.....	2 00
" Golden.....	30	" Siphon, or dipper.....	25	Pansy, Extra choice mixed.....	1 50
" Little Gem.....	35	" Hercules' club.....	25	" Choice mixed.....	1 00
Amaranthus tricolor.....	25	" Apple shaped, striped.....	25	Peas, Everlasting, White.....	45
Amelanchier Veitchii.....	25	" Corsican.....	20	" Rose.....	30
Asparagus Sprengeri, 100 seeds, 75 cts.		" Pear shaped, ringed.....	25	" Mixed.....	35
Aster, Queen of the earliest, white.....	1 25	" striped.....	25	Petunia hybrida, finest striped and blotched.....	1 00
" Queen of the Market, mixed.....	75	Bottle.....	25	Petunia hybrida, fine mixed.....	50
Comet, Charlotte Roumanille.....	50	Powder Horn.....	25	" large, flowered, choicest mixed.....	1-16 oz. \$1.00
Comet, Giant, white.....	1 25	" mixed.....	20	Phlox Drummondii, large flowered, in separate colors.....	90
Comet Giant, mixed.....	1 25	Helichrysum monstrosum, double mixed.....	40	Phlox Drummondii, extra choice mixed.....	75
Dwf. Chrysanthemum, mxed.....	1 25	Helichrysum bracteatum.....	25	Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed.....	60
Cocardeau, or Crown, mixed.....	1 25	Heliotrope, Dark Varieties, mixed.....	1 25	Pink, China, double mixed.....	30
Victoria, mixed.....	1 25	" King of the Blacks.....	2 00	" Double Diadem.....	90
Semple's Branching pink.....	1 00	" Triumph de Liege.....	1 75	" Hedgewig's, single mixed.....	50
" " " rose pink.....	1 00	Hibiscus Africanus.....	20	" Double Brilliant Maroon.....	60
" " " white.....	1 00	Hollyhock, Double, Lemon.....	1 25	Poppy, Cardinal Double.....	30
" " " mixed.....	90	" " " Pure White.....	1 25	" Carnation double white.....	15
Bachelor's Button, mixed.....	15	" " " Purple Red.....	1 25	" " " mixed.....	15
" " " double mixed.....	20	" " " Deep Rose.....	1 25	" " " Double White Fringed.....	30
Balloon Vine.....	15	" " " Salmon.....	1 25	" " " The Shirley.....	40
Balsam Double, Solferino.....	60	" " " Blood Red.....	1 25	" Tulip flowered.....	60
" " " Camellia.....	50	" " " Choicest mixed.....	1 00	Portulaca, single, large flowered, mixed.....	35
" " " Pure White.....	60	" " " mixed.....	15	Portulaca, single, large flowered, in separate colors.....	40
" " " Dwarf, mixed.....	35	Humulus Japonicus.....	35	Portulaca, double, large flowered, mixed.....	2 50
" " " Tall, mixed.....	35	Hyacinth Bean, Purple.....	15	Primrose, Evening, Lamarckiana.....	20
Callophrys, fine mixed.....	15	" " " White.....	15	" " " Acaulus Alba.....	90
Canary Bird Flower.....	50	" " " mixed.....	15	Primula Sinensis fimbriata, choicest mixed.....	1/6 oz. \$2.50
Candytuft, fragrant white.....	15	Ice Plant.....	25	Pyrethrum Aureum.....	50
" White Rocket.....	20	Ipomoea, Bona nox.....	15	" Roseum.....	1 25
" Giant White (Empress).....	30	" Japanese Imperial Giant.....	30	Rhodanthus Maculata.....	75
" Purple.....	20	" Coccinea (Star Ipomoea).....	15	" " " Alba.....	75
" Carmine.....	30	" Limbata, mixed.....	15	" " " Mangelsi.....	75
" Crimson.....	25	" Setosa.....	40	" " " Mixed.....	75
" Fine mixed, per lb. \$1.00	15	" Fine mixed.....	25	Salpiglossis, extra fine mixed.....	50
Canna, finest large flowering varie- ties, mixed.....	30	Job's Tears.....	25	Sensitive Plant, (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>).....	40
Canterbury Bell, single mixed.....	25	Lantana, finest French hybrids, mixed.....	25	Shilax.....	40
" " " double mixed.....	75	Larkspur, dbl. dwf. rocket, mxed.....	20	Snadragon, fine mixed.....	30
Carnation, extra choice, dbl. mxed.....	2 50	" elatum.....	40	Stock, Double, German Ten Weeks, pure white.....	3 00
" " " double dwarf Vienna.....	1 50	Linum grandiflorum, annuum.....	25	Stock, Double, German Ten Weeks, large flowered, mixed.....	1 50
" Marguerite, finest mixed.....	1 50	Lobelia, Erinus, Crystal Palace.....	1 25	Stock, Double, German Ten Weeks, mixed.....	1 00
Castor Bean Sanguineus.....	15	Love Grove, mixed.....	20	Stock, Brompton mixed.....	4 00
" Zanzibariensis mixed.....	15	Love-in-a-mist, double blue.....	15	Stock, Emperor, or Perpetual, mixed.....	5 00
" " " choice mixed.....	15	Lupin Cruijkshanki.....	15	Sunflower, Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.....	20
Centaurea gymnocarpa.....	50	Lychnis Chalcedonica.....	25	Sunflower, Stella.....	30
" Marguerite, white.....	1 50	Marigold, Cape.....	15	" double.....	15
Chrysanthemum, carinatum, mixed.....	20	" Meteor.....	15	Sweet Peas—See prices on pages 90, 91 and 92	
" coronarium, dou- ble white.....	20	" Prince of Orange.....	25	Sweet William, pure white.....	25
Chrysanthemum, coronarium, dou- ble yellow.....	20	" African, double mixed.....	25	" black.....	25
Chrysanthemum, coronarium, dou- ble mixed.....	20	" Eldorado.....	30	" single mixed.....	25
Cineraria maritima candidissima.....	15	" French, Legion of Honor.....	30	" double mixed.....	50
Cobaea scandens.....	50	" Tagetes signata pumila.....	35	Tree Cypress, mixed.....	30
Cockscomb, dwarf, Glasgow Prize.....	1 50	Maurandia, mixed.....	1 50	Verbena Hybrida Defiance.....	1 25
" " " rose.....	1 50	Mignonette, Sweet, large flower- ing.....	Per lb. 75cts.	" Scarlet.....	1 25
" " " yellow.....	1 50	Mignonette, Machet.....	75	" Blue.....	75
Columbine California hybrida.....	2 50	" Parson's White.....	75	" Pure white.....	90
" " " Cerulea double.....	2 25	" Pyramidal, large flow- ering.....	30	" Auricula flowered.....	1 00
" " " double mixed.....	30	Mimulus punctatus.....	1 75	" Italian striped.....	1 00
Convolvulus minor, mixed, per lb., 50cts.....	10	Momordica balsamina.....	25	" Mammoth mixed.....	1 75
Cosmos, early flowered Dawn.....	40	Moonflower.....	50	" Extra choice mix'd.....	2 25
" " " mixed.....	30	Morning Glory, Mixed. Per lb. 50cts.	10	Wall Flower, Early Brown.....	25
Cypress Vine, scarlet.....	25	" Giant Japanese,.....	20	Wistaria Chiensis.....	50
" " " white.....	25	" mixed.....	20	Zinnia, double, in separate colors.....	35
" " " mixed.....	25	" Dwarf.....	25	" choice inixed, Per lb. \$3.00	30
Dahlia, finest double mixed.....	1 50	" Madame Gunter's Hy- brids.....	15	" striped or Zebra, mixed.....	60
" " " single.....	50	Nasturtium, Chameleon, Tall.....	25	" Pompon, finest mixed.....	40
Daisy, double white, extra.....	2 50	" Dwarf.....	25		
" " " red, (Longfellow).....	3 50				
" " " mixed, finest quality.....	3 00				
Datura Wrighti.....	25				
" chlorantha fl. pl.....	30				
" fastuosa alba.....	25				
Eschscholtzia Bush.....	50				
" Californica.....	25				
" Crocea Striata.....	25				
" double white.....	50				
" mixed.....	25				
Euphorbia variegata.....	25				
Forget-me-not, blue.....	50				
Four o'clock, mixed.....	15				
" " " in separate colors.....	15				
Fox Glove, splendid mixed.....	\$0 25				
Gilia tricolor.....	15				
Globe Amaranth, mixed.....	20				
Godefria rosea-alba.....	25				
Gourds, Orange.....	25				
" Dish Cloth.....	20				
" Japanese Nest Egg.....	25				
" Siphon, or dipper.....	25				
" Hercules' club.....	25				
" Apple shaped, striped.....	25				
" Corsican.....	20				
" Pear shaped, ringed.....	25				
" striped.....	25				
Bottle.....	25				
Powder Horn.....	25				
" mixed.....	20				
Helichrysum monstrosum, double mixed.....	40				
Helichrysum bracteatum.....	25				
Heliotrope, Dark Varieties, mixed.....	1 25				
" King of the Blacks.....	2 00				
" Triumph de Liege.....	1 75				
Hibiscus Africanus.....	20				
Hollyhock, Double, Lemon.....	1 25				
" " " Pure White.....	1 25				
" " " Purple Red.....	1 25				
" " " Deep Rose.....	1 25				
" " " Salmon.....	1 25				
" " " Blood Red.....	1 25				
" " " Choicest mixed.....	1 00				
" " " mixed.....	75				
Humulus Japonicus.....	35				
Hyacinth Bean, Purple.....	15				
" " " White.....	15				
" " " mixed.....	15				
Ice Plant.....	25				
Ipomoea, Bona nox.....	15				
" Japanese Imperial Giant.....	30				
" Coccinea (Star Ipomoea).....	15				
" Limbata, mixed.....	15				
" Setosa.....	40				
" Fine mixed.....	25				
Job's Tears.....	25				
Lantana, finest French hybrids, mixed.....	25				
Larkspur, dbl. dwf. rocket, mxed.....	20				
" elatum.....	40				
Linum grandiflorum, annuum.....	25				
Lobelia, Erinus, Crystal Palace.....	1 25				
Love Grove, mixed.....	20				
Love-in-a-mist, double blue.....	15				
Lupin Cruijkshanki.....	15				
Lychnis Chalcedonica.....	25				
Marigold, Cape.....	15				
" Meteor.....	15				
" Prince of Orange.....	25				
" African, double mixed.....	25				
" Eldorado.....	30				
" French, Legion of Honor.....	30				
" Tagetes signata pumila.....	35				
Maurandia, mixed.....	1 50				
Mignonette, Sweet, large flower- ing.....	Per lb. 75cts.				
Mignonette, Machet.....	75				
" Parson's White.....	75				
" Pyramidal, large flow- ering.....	30				
Mimulus punctatus.....	1 75				
Momordica balsamina.....	25				
Moonflower.....	50				
Morning Glory, Mixed. Per lb. 50cts.	10				
" " " Giant Japanese,.....	20				
" mixed.....	20				
Mourning Bride, Double, Purple.....	20				
" " " White.....	20				
" " " Mixed.....	15				
" " " Dwarf.....	25				
" " " Madame Gunter's Hy- brids.....	15				
Nasturtium, Chameleon, Tall.....	25				
" " " Dwarf.....	25				
" " " Madame Gunter's Hy- brids.....	15				
Nasturtium, Dwarf, Mixed.....	15				
Nicotiana affinis.....	25				
Pampas Grass.....	50				
Pansy, Emperor William.....	1 25				
" King of the Blacks.....	1 25				
" Pure Yellow.....	1 25				
" Variegated and striped.....	1 50				
" Odier, or Large Stained.....	4 00				

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

The pleasure resulting from a large and varied collection of flowers will amply repay for time and labor spent.

The soil best adapted to most flowering plants is a light, moderately rich loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to make it friable. A great many varieties will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make it suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of well rotted manure. Since other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

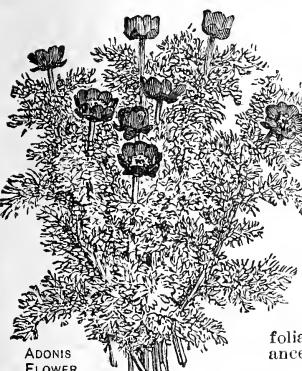
Cultural directions are given on nearly all packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all: Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible; do not plant any seeds when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should never be more than three or four times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seeds; plant in rows so that the young plants can be easily seen, and pull up all weeds as soon as they appear.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Send us \$1.00 and select PACKETS to the value of.....	\$1.15	Send us \$4.00 and select PACKETS to the value of.....	\$4.85
" 2.00 "	2.35	" 5.00 "	6.15
" 3.00 "	3.60	" 10.00 "	12.50

These Rates apply only to Seeds in Packets, but not to Seeds by Weight or Measure.

No Discount or Premiums can be allowed on Flower Seeds by Weight.



ADONIS FLOWER.

AGROSTEMMA Very useful for cutting for bouquets, and pretty in masses in beds. The annual variety is known as Rose of Heaven; the perennial as Rose Campion. One and a half feet high. Hardy. Coronaria, crimson; perennial Pkt. 5cts Cœli-rosa, rose, white center; annual. Pkt. 5cts

AGROSTIS NEBULOSA (Ornamental Grass). Used in connection with everlasting for winter bouquets. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual, about one and a half feet high Pkt. 5cts

...ALYSSUM...

Alyssum, Sweet, flowers pure white in racemes. They have a peculiar delicate fragrance. Useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Hardy annual; grows one foot high Pkt. 5cts

Alyssum, Golden, (Saxatile), flowers golden yellow; desirable for rock work; showy in masses. Hardy perennial. Height one foot Pkt. 5cts

Alyssum, Little Gem, (Benthami Compactum). A beautiful white variety of Sweet Alyssum especially adapted to edgings, borders and rock work. The plants grow about six inches high and produce hundreds of flowers, which form a compact mass of bloom about fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. Hardy annual Pkt. 10cts

AMARANTHUS Beautiful foliage plants, invaluable for massing where striking contrasts in color are desired. Succeed best on light and poor soil. Seed may be sown out doors after settled warm weather.

Melancholicus ruber, blood red foliage. Hardy annual: two and a half feet high Pkt. 5cts

Tricolor, leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." Hardy annual; two feet high Pkt. 5cts

Salicifolius, two and a half to three feet high. Leaves beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze, and later to a bright orange red. Tender annual Pkt. 10cts

Henderi, drooping foliage, richly colored in many shades. Tender annual Pkt. 10cts

AMMOBIUM Alatum grandiflorum, (Everlasting). Valuable for winter bouquets in connection with grasses and other everlasting. The flowers are pure white. Hardy annual; two feet high Pkt. 5cts

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA (Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, Allegheny Vine). Hardy biennial. Height fifteen feet. White and pink Pkt. 10cts

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS

foliage, in which are set the intense blood red flowers, gives the plant a very striking appearance Pkt. 5cts

ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA A rapid growing, climbing, half hardy, tuberous rooted perennial gourd. The fruit is not larger than a cherry and is strikingly in contrast with the dark green, finely cut foliage. The plant needs a warm, sunny situation. Height fifteen feet Pkt. 10cts

ABUTILON (*Flowering Maple*). Very popular perennial, greenhouse shrub, producing a profusion of bell-shaped, drooping flowers, which vary in color from pure white or yellow to deep orange and crimson veined with yellow. Well adapted for house culture and for bedding out doors. Finest mixed. Pkt. 25cts

ACROCLINIUM (*Everlasting*). Very pretty, half hardy annual, producing white and rose colored daisy-like flowers in August and September. These are the "Immortelles" so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets. Height one foot. Album, pure white Pkt. 5cts Roseum, light rose Pkt. 5cts Mixed 5cts

AGERATUM (*Adonis Flower, Pheasant's Eye*). A handsome, hardy, herbaceous annual, one foot high. The finely cut dark green leaves Pkt. 5cts

AGERATUM The different varieties of Ageratum grow from six inches to two feet or more in height and are very profuse and constant bloomers. They bear clusters of round tassel shaped blossoms, which are excellent for cut flowers and in borders. Hardy annual.

Mexicanum, light blue Pkt. 5cts Imperial Dwarf White 5cts

Tom Thumb, Dwarf Blue, desirable for edging 5cts

Lasseauxii, rose colored 5cts

Conspicuum, valuable for winter; white 5cts

Mixed, seeds of the above varieties 5cts



AGERATUM.



ALYSSUM.

AMPELOPSIS These are deservedly among the most popular vines grown for covering walls, arbors, etc. They are easily grown from seed and are hardy perennial climbers.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper or American Woodbine*).....Pkt. 5cts

Ampelopsis Veitchii (*Japan or Boston Ivy*). This plant will cling and creep along the smoothest wall covering it with a mantel of ivy-like green leaves whose colors change to brilliant hues in the fall. Hardy perennialPkt. 5cts

ANEMONE Coronaria, (*Wind Flower*). Among the earliest and brightest of spring flowers. The colors run through several shades. Hardy perennial; about six inches high.....Pkt. 5cts

ANTIRRHINUM—(See Snapdragon).

AQUILEGIA—(See Columbine).

ARABIS Among the earliest blooming plants and very useful for rock work, edgings, etc. Hardy perennial; nine inches high.

Arabis Alpina, pure white.Pkt. 5cts

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (*Dutchman's Pipe*). A beautiful and rapid climber, with large, heart-shaped leaves and singular, siphon-shaped, rich purplish-brown flowers. Very effective for verandas. Hardy perennial; fifteen to thirty feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

ARMERIA Maritima (*Thrift or Sea Pink*). These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work and edging walks. May also be grown in pots. Hardy perennial; six inches high.....Pkt. 5cts

ASPARAGUS Sprengeri. One of the most graceful and beautiful of house plants, particularly valuable for hanging baskets. The sprays are from three to four feet long and are of a light green color. Cuttings are very useful for bouquets and keep green for weeks. The plant grows readily from seed if the latter be soaked in warm water before planting. As an outdoor variety, it is a valuable addition to any garden.....Pkt. 15cts

Verticillatus. A beautiful climber having feathery foliage and scarlet berries which are quite ornamental. Hardy perennial; about ten to fifteen feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

ASPERULA Azurea setosa. A profuse blooming dwarf, hardy annual, with sweet scented, lavender-blue flowers. Height one footPkt. 5cts

ASTERS



ASTER, VICTORIA.

Queen of the Market. A class of Asters characterized by the extreme earliness and profusion of their flowers. Plants average one foot in height, are much branched and carry ten to fifteen finely formed flowers. Mixed in many colors. * Pkt. 10cts

Queen of the Earliest. Somewhat resembles the Queen of the Market, but is considerably earlier. The flowers are white and produced in great abundance on long stems. Valuable for pot culture as well as for cut flowers. About fourteen inches high.....Pkt. 10cts

Dwarf Chrysanthemum, flowers large, about three inches in diameter; height about one foot; this is a late variety. All colors mixed..Pkt. 10cts

Cocardeau, or Crown, an excellent variety; flowers white centered and surrounded with many bright colors; height two feet. Mixed, all colors.....Pkt. 10cts

Imbricated Pompon, flowers of perfect form and so double as to appear spherical; height eighteen inches. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10cts

Lilliput, characterized by the diminutive size and abundance of the flowers; fine for cut flowers; height one and a half feet. All colors mixed.....Pkt. 10cts

Shakespeare, mixed, plants form compact bushes, ten to twelve inches in diameter and about nine inches high. Extremely handsome; very double. All colors mixed.....Pkt. 10cts

Very Dwarf or Pygmæa. This beautiful plant is very dwarf and forms a cluster of leaves close to the ground, surmounted by bright, perfect flowers. Various colors mixed.....Pkt. 10cts

Triumph, deep scarlet, one of the finest dwarf asters yet produced; height about nine inches.....Pkt. 15cts

Truffaut's Perfection Paeony Flowered This magnificent race must be seen in order to get any adequate idea of the possibilities in aster culture. The plants form large, compact bushes about eighteen inches high, which, in the full flowering season, are literally covered with large, extremely double, perfectly shaped flowers. While each class of asters has a beauty and individuality of its own and it is better to sow seed of many of them, yet if we were confined to a narrow range of choice and could sow but one class, we would choose Truffaut's. We offer seed of the most distinct and desirable colors separately, or in finest mixture, as follows:

Snow White.....	Pkt. 10cts	Crimson.....	Pkt. 10cts
Light Blue.....	" 10 "	Scarlet, White Edged.....	" 10 "
Rose.....	" 10 "	Mixed, a fine range of colors	" 10 "

VICTORIA This class of asters is only equaled in perfection of form and variety and purity of colors by *Truffaut's Paeony Flowered*. The petals of the latter curve upward and inward while those of the Victoria grow out and down, over-lapping like the petals of the Double Dahlia. Height about two feet.

Victoria, bright red	Pkt. 10cts
" Peach Blos-	
som.....	" 10 "
" Violet.....	" 10 "
" Pure White	" 10 "
" White, turn-	
ing to azure blue	Pkt. 10cts
" Mixed, including all	
colors.....	Pkt. 10cts

Dwarf Victoria, like Tall Victoria in habit. Of great utility for edgings and pot culture. Height about twelve inches. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10cts



ASTER, TRUFFAUT'S PERFECTION.

ASTERS—Continued

JAPANESE A new, very distinct and attractive class. The plants are vigorous and produce very large and strikingly beautiful flowers made up of exceedingly long tubular and twisted petals. Should be included in every collection. *Mixed colors*.....Pkt. 10cts

Jewel, or Ball Shaped. The round, ball-like flowers of this variety are formed of broad, comparatively short petals and are borne on long, graceful stems. Its size, brilliancy of color and perfect symmetry, make it very popular wherever it is known. *Mixed colors*..Pkt. 10cts

Diamond, has large, double flowers of rich and varied colors. One of the best for cut flowers; eighteen inches high. *All colors mixed*..Pkt. 15c

Princess (Pure White, or Snowball). A beautiful and distinct variety having semi-spherical, pure white flowers resembling Lilliput Dahlias. The flowers are composed of short, very thickly set imbricated petals, and are borne so abundantly as to give the plant a charming appearance. A single plant often produces as many as 30 perfectly formed flowers. Equally valuable for cut flowers and pot culture .Pkt. 10cts

Washington. Flowers are very large and often measure four inches in diameter plants two feet high. *Mixed colors*.....Pkt. 15cts

Pyramidal Bouquet, dwarf, forming a complete pyramid shaped bouquet, carrying from fifteen to twenty flowers, which nearly hide the foliage; height one foot. *A fine range of colors mixed*.....Pkt. 10cts

Giant Emperor. The snow white flowers are very double and of enormous size; height two feet. A very handsome and showy variety.....Pkt. 10cts

Goliath, Mont Rose, splendid, large flowers of a charming peach-color; plants large, branching.....Pkt. 15cts

Goliath, Mont Blanc, similar to Mont Rose, except with white flowers..Pkt. 15cts

Goliath, Crimson, valuable for florists.....Pkt. 15cts



ASTER, COMET.

... Comet Asters ...

Charlotte Roumanille. A new and valuable addition to the Comet class. The flowers are large and well formed with long, straight stems, making them particularly good for bouquets. Color, rose with white center. They keep a long time. The plant is pyramidal in form and grows to a height of about two feet. It remains in bloom until very latePkt. 15cts

Comet. This distinct class of asters resembles the Japan Chrysanthemum in size and shape of flowers. They have a wide range of handsome colors and are extremely floriferous. *Finest mixture*.....Pkt. 15cts

Comet, Giant White. This variety is an improvement on the well-known Comet Aster, the plant being taller and of greater vigor. The pure white flowers are of extraordinary size and surprisingly resemble the reflex forms of Japanese Chrysanthemums.....Pkt. 15cts

Comet, Giant mixed.....Pkt. 15cts

Aster, Finest Mixed. Contains the best strains and finest colors.....Pkt. 5cts



COMET ASTER, CHARLOTTE ROUMANILLE.

Semple's Branching Asters

Deep Carmine Branching	Pkt. 10cts
Lavender Branching, a delicate shade of pale lavender.....	" 10cts
Light Blue Branching.....	" 10cts
Pink Branching, Like White Branching but of a very delicate and beautiful shade of pink.....	" 10cts
Purple Branching.....	" 10cts
Rose Pink Branching.....	" 10cts
White Branching. The plants are very large and come into bloom quite late. The flowers are of such immense size that when cut they are often taken for Chrysanthemums; they are borne on exceptionally long stems and are great favorites with florists.....Pkt. 10cts	
Semple's Branching, mixed.....	Pkt. 10cts



ASTER, JAPANESE.

AURICULA

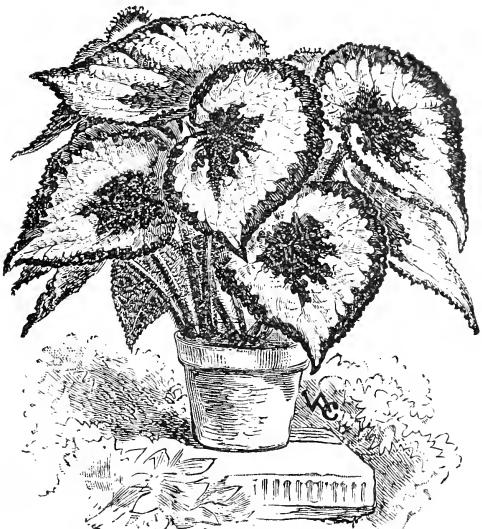
Called also Primula Auricula and French Cowslip. This is an old and well-known favorite. Culture same as for Primrose. Tender perennial; height six inches.

Alpine, the most hardy variety.....**Pkt. 15cts**
Finest Prize, mixture of all the choicest varieties..... " 20cts

BALLOON VINE (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*). Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called "Love-in-a-Puff," and is a rapid and graceful climber. Flowers white. Tender annual; six feet high.
Pkt. 5cts



BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA.



BEGONIA, REX.

Bachelor's Button

(*Centaurea cyanus*). This is the widely known and ever popular "Corn Flower"

or "Corn Bottle." If the seed is sown just as soon as the ground is fit in spring, it will furnish a profusion of white, blue and pink flowers from July until late in autumn. Hardy annual; two to three feet high.
Mixed....**Pkt. 5cts**
Double Mixed,
*large, globular flowers.***Pkt. 10cts**



BACHELOR'S
BUTTON,
DOUBLE.

BARTONIA AUREA

A pretty flowering plant of the Gentian family, producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic yellow blossoms about two inches across. Tender annual; one foot high.....
Pkt. 5cts

BELLIS—(See Daisy).

BALSAM

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so greatly improved by cultivation that with proper treatment and good seed, a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual, one to two feet high.

Double Soferino, satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. *Very choice*.....
Pkt. 5cts
Double Camellia, as double as a Camellia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors.....
Pkt. 5cts
Double Pure White, well adapted for florists, for bouquets; very double.....
Pkt. 10cts
Double Dark Red, (*Atrosanguinea plenissima*), a very double, dark red variety.....
Pkt. 10cts
Mixed Double Rose, has perfectly double, rose like blossoms of almost every shade and color.....
Pkt. 5cts
Mixed Double Dwarf, about one foot high..... " 5cts
Mixed Double Tall, about two feet high..... " 5cts

BEGONIA

The newer forms of Begonias are among the most brilliantly beautiful of flowering plants.

They can be grown from seed which should be sown in February or March in pots on surface of fine soil. Cover the pot with glass and keep in a warm but shaded place, taking great care not to wash out the very small seeds or young plants in watering. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year, and at the end of the season they may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever.

TIBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

Single Mixed	Pkt. 25cts
Double Mixed	" 35cts
Robusta Perfecta , of robust, compact habit, dark green foliage and brilliant, double cinnabar scarlet flowers.....	" 25cts

FIBROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

Of the kinds offered under this head, *Begonia Rex* is grown for its ornamental foliage, while the other kinds are among the very best for flowering in the house, or in partly shaded locations outdoors.

Vernon (*semperflorens atropurpurea*). Flowers brilliant, rich red, and are set off perfectly by the abundant glossy green leaves broadly margined with bronze and purple. Extremely hardy and floriferous; the best of the *semperflorens* class.

Pkt. 15cts

Semperflorens alba. A very useful variety, well adapted for home or outdoor culture. Plants are of compact, dwarf habit and are, under proper treatment, almost continuous bloomers. Easily grown; flowers pure white.....
Pkt. 15cts

Semperflorens rosea, like the above except flowers are rose colored.....
Pkt. 15cts

Rex, ornamental leaved varieties, finest mixed..... " 25cts
For Begonia Bulbs see Bulbs and Roots.

BIGNONIA RADICANS

(*Trumpet Vine*). Perhaps the most showy, and certainly one of the best hardy, deciduous climbers for covering verandas, arbors, trunks of trees, old walls, etc. Flowers brilliant scarlet, trumpet shaped; hardy perennial.
Pkt. 10cts

BOSTON IVY—(See *Ampelopsis*).

- BRACHYCOME** (*Swan River Daisy*). Effective in edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Half hardy annual; one-half foot high. It produces an abundance of daisy like flowers. *Mixed blue and white*.....Pkt. 5cts
BRIZA (*Ornamental Grass*). Very useful ornamental grass, much sought in forming winter bouquets and wreaths; one foot high. Hardy annual; sow outdoors in April or May. *Maxima*, large, attractive..Pkt. 5cts *Gracilis*, slender, dwarf..Pkt. 5cts
BROWALLIA These handsome, profuse bloomers are used freely both for indoor and outdoor planting on account of the ease with which they may be grown and their usefulness for cut flowers. Half hardy annual; height eighteen inches. *Roezli*, produces white and blue flowers.....Pkt. 15cts
Elatia, fine mixed....." 5cts

- BRYONOPSIS** An ornamental climber of the gourd family bearing green fruit which changes in color as the season advances, to bright scarlet striped with white. Tender annual, ten feet high; has tuberous roots which may be kept over like potatoes....Pkt. 5cts

- CALAMPELIS SCABRA** (*Eccremocarpus*). A beautiful, tender climber from Chili, with delicate foliage. It produces racemes of bright orange flowers late in the season. Tender perennial; fifteen feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

- CALANDRINIA** Fine dwarf plants for growing in masses; produce an abundance of blossoms; well suited for edgings, rockeries, etc. Tender annual; one-half to one foot high.

Grandiflora, rosy lilac..Pkt. 5c *Umbellata*, crimson..Pkt. 5c

- CALLA AETHIOPICA** (*Ethiopian Lily*). An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or as an ornament for the drawing room or conservatory. Will flower in one year from planting of the seed. Half hardy perennial.....Pkt. 10cts

CALENDULA—(*See Marigold*).

CALIFORNIA POPPY—(*See Eschscholtzia*)

- Calceolaria** A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large, beautifully spotted blossoms produced in almost countless variations of marking. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, greenhouse and garden. Herbaceous and also shrubby evergreen perennials. *Hybrida grandiflora*, flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens.....Pkt. 25cts
Hybrida tigrina, flowers of the largest size, beautifully spotted. Seed saved from *choicest collection*.....Pkt. 25cts

- Finest hybrids mixed**, seed saved only from the most perfect flowers, embracing many of recent introduction; all desirable.....Pkt. 25cts
Rugosa, shrubby; grown in and out of doors. Saved from the finest varieties mixed.....Pkt. 25cts



CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

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V. M. FERRY & CO. NEW YORK 1893



CALLIOPSIS.

- Calliopsis** (*Coreopsis*). A very showy border plant, producing flowers of brilliant yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown beautifully contrasted. Hardy annual; two feet high. *Fine mixed*.....Pkt. 5cts

- CALLIOPSIS Lanceolata Grandiflora**. This is a perennial, blooming the first year from seed and producing a succession of flowers about three inches in diameter, borne on long and graceful stems which make them especially valuable for decorative purposes. The color is a very pure and brilliant yellow. One of the brightest among garden flowers.....Pkt. 10cts

- CALLIRHOE** (*Poppy Mallow*). Extremely handsome border plants, bearing large, rich, purple-red flowers throughout the season. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

- Callirhoe, Involutrata*, trailing, purplish-crimson.....Pkt. 5cts
Pedata, purple, white eye....." 5cts

- CAMELLIA JAPONICA** House or greenhouse evergreen, perennial shrubs easily grown from seeds. As varieties do not come true from seed when plants are grown in this way, one may have the pleasure of getting something distinct and of unusual merit. Mixed, finest double varieties.....Pkt. 25cts

Canary Bird Flower

- (*Tropaeolum canariense*). A beautiful climber. The curiously shaped and charming little canary colored blossoms bear some resemblance to a bird with its wings half extended. The plant has a luxuriant growth and rambling character. If planted by the side of an arbor or trellis, it will run twenty feet and blossom from July till frost comes. Tender annual..Pkt. 10cts

GANDYTUFT

- (*Iberis*). Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- Purple**....Pkt. 5c **White**....Pkt. 5c
Rocket, (*Empress*), white, extra large trusses. A great improvement in the size and quality of the flowering trusses over the common white variety.....Pkt. 5cts
Fragrant, white....." 5cts
Crimson, fine....." 5cts
Carmine, dwarf, compact habit....." 10cts
Fine Mixed....." 5cts
Dwarf Mixed Hybrid, four to six inches high....." 10cts
Perennial (*Sempervirens*), hardy, evergreen, sub-shrub; height ten inches; flowers white, very pretty....." 10cts



CANTERBURY BELL.

Canterbury Bell

(Campanula Medium)

Double white.....	Pkt. 10cts	Double mixed.....	Pkt. 10cts
Double blue.....	" 10cts	Single mixed.....	" 5cts
CALYCANTHEMA, Mixed - Flowers large, of fine form, white, lilac, rose and purple.....			Pkt. 10cts
CARDIOSPERMUM—See Balloon Vine.			

CARDO-SPERMUM—See Balloon Vine.

CANNA

Stately ornamental plants, very desirable for bedding outdoors, where they produce clusters of large flowers of the most intense and brilliant colors. Tender perennial; two to six feet high. Store roots in cellar in winter.

Fineness Large Flowering Varieties Mixed—Nothing can exceed the beauty and variety of color of these magnificent bedding or greenhouse plants. Start the seed in heat in February; the plants will bloom by August in the greatest profusion. About three feet high.....

Pkt. 10cts

Fine mixed, " 5cts



CARNATION, PICOTEE.

CARNATION

(Dianthus Caryophyllus).

Carnations are an indispensable feature in every collection of house or conservatory plants. Their wide range of color, perfectly shaped and highly perfumed flowers and long stems class them among the very best for cut flowers, etc. The plants may be set in the open ground during summer, where they will flower as profusely as when grown in pots in the house. Half hardy perennials; one to one and one-half feet high.



CARNATION, MARGUERITE.

... CARNATIONS ...

Double Red Grenadin, a splendid variety for florists; very early, double scarlet flowers.....	Pkt. 15cts	Choicest White Ground..	Pkt. 35cts
Double Dwarf Vienna Mixed, early flowered.....	Pkt. 10cts	Picotee, Extra Fine Double Mixed.....	Pkt. 25cts
Double Perpetual Flowered, seed saved from choicest double flowers.....	Pkt. 25cts	Extra Choice Double Mixed, seed saved from choicest French, German, Italian and English stocks. A large proportion will produce double flowers.....	Pkt. 25cts
Fine Double Selves, one color, open ground seed.....	Pkt. 10cts	Choice Double Mixed, producing many double flowers of all shades and colors.....	Pkt. 10cts
Fine Double Striped.....	Pkt. 15cts		

Early Double Snow White (White Grenadin).

This is more bushy and erect in growth than the Red Grenadin Carnation and fully as hardy and vigorous. It comes into bloom very early and produces an abundance of wonderfully fragrant pure white, double flowers which are fine in bouquets and wherever white flowers are required. Excellent for florists and should have a prominent place in every garden.....

Pkt. 25cts

Carnation Marguerite

of its species. Seed of this variety will give good flowering plants in four to five months, while the old kinds require at least a year. The flowers are large, double, very fragrant and borne in great abundance. This is an early, continuous bloomer and gives a great variety of colors. Height about 15 inches.....

Pkt. 5cts

CASTOR BEAN

(Ricinus). Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or

bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high. *Zanzibarensis*, a comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth. The plants grow from ten to fifteen feet high. The leaves have a brilliant lustre, measure about thirty inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems. We know of no annual plant so desirable for concealing unsightly objects or of more imposing beauty when standing alone on the lawn. *Mixed varieties* Pkt. 10cts
Sanguineus (Tricolor), blood red stalks with red veination in leaves; height about six feet..... Pkt. 5cts
Mixed

This flower is, in some of its habits, a decided improvement over all known forms of celosia or conservatory decoration, producing elegant, plume-shaped spikes of flowers. They are easily grown outdoors and make a fine display in the garden. Half hardy annuals; about two to three feet high.

Pyramidalis plumosa, mixed, pyramidal in form, with beautiful long plumes of red, yellow, violet, etc., very striking..... Pkt. 5cts
Triumph of the Exposition, pyramidal form, producing many gracefully feathered crimson spikes. Height about two feet.. Pkt. 10cts

CELOSIA

Magnificent plants for green-

houses or conservatory decoration, producing elegant, plume-shaped spikes of flowers. They are easily grown outdoors and make a fine display in the garden. Half hardy annuals; about two to three feet high.



CENTAUREA, MARGUERITE.

CLEMATIS...

Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms and others for their gracefulness. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter, is advised.

Virginiana (*Virgin's Bower*). A rapid climber, growing twenty feet in a single season. The blossoms are white.....**Pkt. 10cts**

Flammula, a luxuriant climber with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers in August and September. Sometimes called Sweet Virgin's Bower.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Mixed, mixture of seeds saved from Jackman's finest hybrids of the large flowering types.....**Pkt. 10cts**

Cianthus Dampieri...

Curious greenhouse trailing plant, with beautiful foliage and clusters of curiously shaped flowers of most intense scarlet and black color. Does not bear transplanting, and should be kept rather dry. Among the most magnificent blooming plants in cultivation.....**Pkt. 20cts**

COBÆA SCANDENS—

A fine, rapid growing climber, with handsome foliage and large, bell shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet-blue. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial.....**Pkt. 5cts**

CENTAUREA

An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are foliage plants, indispensable for borders and edges of beds, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers.

Candidissima, ornamental plant of great beauty. Silvery white, deeply cut foliage. Half hardy perennial.....**Pkt. 15cts**

Gymnocarpa (*Dusty Miller*). Cultivated for its silvery gray foliage, which is of drooping, graceful habit. Half hardy perennial.....**Pkt. 10 cts**

Odorata, sweet scented, long stemmed flowers of a bluish or light purple color. Easily cultivated, but should be grown in light soil. Hardy annual; about one and a half feet high.

.....**Pkt. 10cts**

Marguerite, a sweet scented white Centaurea, about as large as a medium sized Carnation. It is a sport from Centaurea Odorata, and the plants are about eighteen inches high. The flowers are beautifully laciniated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certain to excite admiration.

.....**Pkt. 10cts**

CELOSIA CRISTATA—(See Cockscomb).

CENTAUREA CYANUS—(See Bachelor's Button).

CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI—(See Wall Flower).

CHEIRANTHUS MARITIMUS—(See Virginian Stock).

Chrysanthemum...

Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular. They are showy and effective in the garden, and are very desirable for cut flowers. Our list affords a fine range for selection.

Carinatum Burridgeanum, crimson, white center; single.

.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Carinatum Eclipse, pure golden yellow, with a bright purplish-scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown; very striking.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Coronarium sulphureum flore pleno, produces charming double flowers of a delicate lemon or sulphur shade.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Coronarium, double, white.....**" 5cts**

Coronarium, double, yellow.....**" 5cts**

Mixed, *Carinatum and Coronarium varieties*.....**" 5cts**

The *Carinatum* and *Coronarium* varieties are hardy annuals one and one-half to two feet high, and are most desirable for the garden. The others are the taller and later blooming sorts so largely used by florists.

Japonicum fl. pl., Japanese variety. Flowers of peculiar form and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Half hardy perennial.....**Pkt. 25cts**

Indicum fl. pl., half hardy perennial; very double; mixed colors.....**Pkt. 25cts**

Frutescens (*Marguerite or Paris Daisy*). This variety, under the name of Marguerite, has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star-shaped, white flowers are freely produced, and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial.....**Pkt. 10cts**

Superb mixed double, seed from finest Chinese and Japanese varieties.....**Pkt. 25cts**

CLARKIA Beautiful, hardy annuals from California, with rose colored, white and purple flowers, in delicate but very brilliant shades. The plants are about eighteen inches high, and profuse bloomers. *Mixed double*.....**Pkts. 5cts**



CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Cineraria

Green-house perennials, which can be planted out in summer. They thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat. Cuttings root freely under glass. One to two feet high.

Maritima candidissima (*Dusty Miller*). Cultivated for its extremely handsome, silvery-white foliage; very ornamental as a decorative pot plant, or for bedding purposes. Pkt. 10cts

Hybrida, choicest mixed, from best large flowering varieties " 25cts

Hybrida flore pleno, the flowers are perfectly and evenly double, being entirely formed of ligulate florets. The colors run through all the shades peculiar to the Cinerarias. Pkt. 25cts

Hybrida, very dwarf, growing only eight inches high. Blooms profusely; many colors; desirable. Pkt. 25cts

Hybrida, single dwarf white. This is perhaps the finest sort among Cinerarias. The plant is about one and one-half feet high and covered with large, beautiful white flowers having purplish centers. An abundant bloomer in early spring and excellent for Easter decoration. Not only an elegant flowering plant for spring decorations, but the flowers are splendid in bouquets. Pkt. 25cts



CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

COLEUS Probably the best known and most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shapes, shades and colors and nearly all have a rich velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No lawn should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennial.

Fine Hybrids, mixed Pkt. 25cts

Large Leaved, mixed, extra choice " 25cts

Large Leaved, Copper Colored. This Coleus is of great merit and is worthy of a prominent place in greenhouse and garden. The leaves are large and the plants grow about two feet in height. The foliage is a beautiful bronze or copper color and is quite distinct. Unlike all other varieties of Coleus this variety comes perfectly true from seed. Pkt. 35cts

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia*). Every well regulated lawn has a space devoted to hardy perennials.

and no bed of perennials would be complete without a due proportion of Columbines. They are of the easiest culture and when once established will furnish for many years a magnificent display of the handsomest flowers, each spring and summer. The beds should be kept clear of weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well rotted manure. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

Cerulea hybrida, double, a vigorous growing, very handsome variety with blue and white flowers. Pkt. 10cts

Californica hybrida, one of the handsomest of all the columbines, having orange, red and yellow flowers. Pkt. 10cts

Verbenacea fol. variegata, plants variegated with double rose colored blossoms; exceedingly beautiful. Pkt. 10cts

Mixed double, best and finest colors " 5cts

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—(See Morning Glory).

COIX LACHRYMA (See Job's Tears). *COREOPSIS*—(See Calliopsis).

CUCURBITA—(See Gourds).

</

Cypress Vine (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*). A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, rose, scarlet or white blossoms, which contrast most beautifully with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high.

Scarlet.....	Pkt. 5cts
White.....	" 5cts
Mixed.....	" 5cts

Dahlia Both the single and double strains of this magnificent race of plants may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed. If planted early and forced they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials.

Finest double, mixed, seed saved from choicest double flowers, Pkt. 15cts
Finest single, mixed, brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors..... Pkt. 10cts

For Dahlia roots, see "Bulbs and Roots."

DAISY The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least eighty per cent. of flowers. These are as large and double as any of the named sorts that are propagated by division of the roots and are sold at a high price. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation.

Double white.....	Pkt. 10cts
Double mixed.....	" 10cts finest strain..... Pkt. 15cts

Datura Large, branching plants, producing very large, handsome double and single, trumpet-shaped blossoms, yellow, white and lilac, of exquisite fragrance. Some of the flowers are equal in beauty to our choicest lilies. Tender annuals; three feet high;

Wrighti, pure white at the center, passing into lilac and blue at the border; a magnificent plant..... Pkt. 5cts

Chlorantha, fl. pl., magnificent, large, double yellow blossoms, richly scented..... Pkt. 5cts

Fastuosa alba, fl. pl., flowers double, pure white..... " 5cts

Mixed..... " 5cts

DELPHINIUM—(See Larkspur). **DEW PLANT**—(See Mesembryanthemum).

DIANTHUS—(See Pink). **DIANTHUS BARBATUS**—(See Sweet William)

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLOIDES—(See Carnation).

ELICHRYSUM—(See Hylachrysum).

ERAGROSTIS—(See Love Grass).

Eulalia Japonica A most magnificently graceful ornamental grass from Japan, growing five to six feet high, Pkt. 10cts

Euphorbia Variegata Hardy annual; foliage beautifully veined and margined with white; very showy. Sometimes known as "Snow on the Mountain"..... Pkt. 5cts

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy). A genus of the Poppy family, and fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation, and as easily grown. Nothing is handsomer or richer in color than a bed of these in full bloom. Hardy annuals; height one foot.

Bush. A new and distinct variety of unusual merit. One of the best of the California Poppies. Leaves are coarser and larger than the common kinds. Flowers are about three inches in diameter and are formed of broad, bright yellow petals with wavy edges. Stems ten inches long. Height about two feet. Hardy annual..... Pkt. 5cts

Californica, bright yellow, Pkt. 5cts
Californica Double White, creamy white..... Pkt. 5cts

Crocea striata, striped..... " 5cts
Mixed..... " 5cts

Mandarin, the outer side of the petal is tinged with scarlet, the inner side rich orange..... Pkt. 5cts

FEATHER GRASS (*Stipa pennata*). Hardy perennial, used in the formation of winter bouquets..... Pkt. 5cts

FERNS Flowerless plants, too well known to need description. Many of the most beautiful sorts can be propagated from seed (spores) only. Their exceeding grace and beauty will well repay all care bestowed upon them.

Fine Mixed... Pkt. 20cts **Finest species, mixed** Pkt. 25cts

FOUR O'CLOCK (*Marvel of Peru*). The plants are large and each needs three or four feet of space each way for its best development. The flowers are funnel-shaped, white, red and striped, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of Night." Will grow in any common garden soil. Sow seed in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Gold striped.....	Pkt. 5cts
White.....	" 5cts
Yellow.....	" 5cts
Mixed.....	" 5cts

DIGITALIS—(See Foxglove). **EDELWEISS**—(See Gnaphalium). **DOLICHOS**—(See Hyacinth Bean).

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*). The Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite, bearing clusters of star-shaped flowers. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Alpestris, plant of compact, bushy habit, growing six to eight inches high; flowers large, blue..... Pkt. 5cts

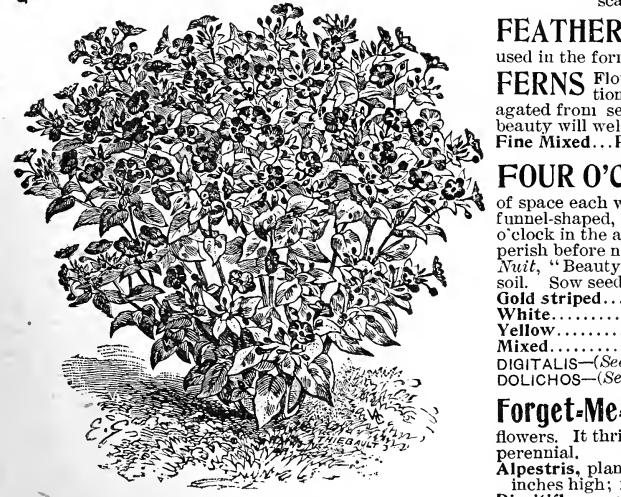
Dissitiflora, very deep blue; early blooming..... " 15cts



DATURA.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.



FOUR O'CLOCK.

Foxglove

som until the second year. Hardy biennials or perennials.
Ivery's Spotted, an endless variety of colors; robust, strong and hardy. Pkt. 5cts
Splendid mixed..... " 5cts

(*Digitalis*). Plants grow to the height of three to four feet and produce dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers. A valuable flower in every perennial garden; does not usually blossom until the second year. Hardy biennials or perennials.



FOXGLOVE.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE (*Hedysarum*). Very handsome, free flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful pea-shaped flowers; particularly adapted for borders or rock work. Hardy perennial; four feet high.

Coronarium, scarlet..... Pkt. 5cts
Coronarium album, white" 5cts

FEVERFEW—(See *Matricaria* and *Pyrethrum*).

FUCHSIA There are a great many exceedingly beautiful varieties propagated by cuttings, but the plants are easily grown from seed, and one can depend upon getting fine flowers, some of which are likely to be as beautiful as the expensive named sorts. Tender perennial.

Double, finest mixed..... Pkt. 25cts

Gamolepis Tagetes

A free flowering, striking plant of compact growth of the greatest value and usefulness for beds and borders. The flowers may also be used to good advantage in bouquets and floral decorations. The leaves are fern-like and the numerous bright yellow, daisy-like flowers are produced on long stems which rise in a mass well above the foliage. Half hardy annual; about eight inches high. Will flower in June and July from seed sown early in spring.

Pkt. 5cts

GERANIUM

(*Pelargonium*). Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant

grown. The constant succession of bloom till frost comes, the brilliant colors of the flowers and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties render it very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without it, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the Geranium. Half hardy perennial.

Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.

Zonale, white leaved varieties..... Pkt. 25cts
 " golden and bronze..... " 25cts
 " scarlet, mixed sorts..... " 25cts
 " double, mixed..... " 25cts

Apple Scented, very fragrant leaves..... " 25cts
Diadematum, splendid variety..... " 25cts
Odier, five petals blotched..... " 25cts
Fancy, splendid mixed..... " 25cts

The last three varieties are commonly known as *Lady Washington* geraniums.



GERANIUM.

GAILLARDIA

Showy plants, flowering the first year, and among the gayest ornaments of summer

Picta, one foot high; flowers crimson and yellow. Hardy annual; with root protection in winter, becomes a perennial..... Pkt. 5cts

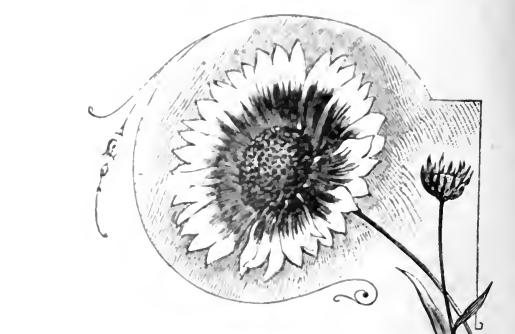
Picta Lorenziana. For general decorative purposes, as well as for bouquets, this is invaluable, its gay colored flowers being abundantly produced from July until frost. Hardy annual; one foot high; with root protection in winter, becomes a perennial. Sulphur, orange, claret and amaranth, mixed..... Pkt. 5cts

Grandiflora, the largest flowers of the species; blossoms scarlet and orange; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial.

Pkt. 5cts

GILIA TRICOLOR Grows in almost any situation; flowers blue, with yellow and purple center. Sow in masses. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Pkt. 5cts



GAILLARDIA, GRANDIFLORA.

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena*). A desirable ever-lasting valued for its handsome globular heads of flowers, which if cut when well matured, will retain their beauty for years. Tender annual; two feet high.

Purple.....Pkt. 5cts Flesh Colored..Pkt. 5cts Striped.....Pkt. 5cts

White..... " 5cts Orange..... " 5cts Mixed..... " 5cts

GLADIOLUS

choice selections which have been produced from seed. This is the only method of obtaining new varieties. Half hardy perennial.

See "Bulbs and Roots" for *Gladiolus Bulbs*.

GLOXINIA Greenhouse perennial plants, producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation.

Hybrida, mixed.....Pkt. 25cts

GNAPHALIUM (*Leontopodium*) (*Edelweiss*). This is the true Edelweiss found on the Alps and so highly esteemed by travelers in Switzerland. Flowers star-shaped, pure white, and downy in texture. If plucked when on the point of opening, and dried in the shade, will retain its beauty for years. Perennial; one foot high.....Pkt. 10cts

Godetia

Rubicunda splendens, a showy variety. Rosy lilac flowers, with purple stain in the center.....Pkt. 5cts

Rosea alba (*Tom Thumb*), delicately blottedch blossoms, white at the outer portion and rose at base of petals...

Pkt. 5cts

Duchess of Albany, a magnificent sort producing a profusion of large, rich, satiny-white flowers, measuring about four inches across....

Pkt. 5cts

Lady Albermarle, carmine-crimson; compact habit; very beautiful.....Pkt. 5cts

GRAMMANTHES ...

Gentianoides. A charming little succulent plant producing an abundance of bright scarlet and orange yellow, star-shaped blossoms. It is especially adapted for rock work, hanging baskets, edgings, etc. Tender annual; six inches high.....Pkt. 10cts

HELIPTERUM A desirable, distinct dwarf everlasting with large globular clusters of bright yellow and pure white, star-like flowers. Excellent for forming winter bouquets, and retaining its color for years. Hardy annual; one foot high. Mixed..Pkt. 5cts



HELICHRYSUM

The varieties of this magnificent plant are now numbered almost by hundreds, each year bring forth new and

Fine mixed.....Pkt. 15cts



HELIOTROPE.

Gourds

(*Cucurbita*). A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped and colored fruit. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Dish Cloth, a rapid climber having long, green fruit the inside of which is a fibrous mass, which when the shell and seeds are removed makes an excellent substitute for a bath sponge.....Pkt. 5cts

Orange, the well known Mock Orange.....Pkt. 5cts

Japanese Nest Egg, white; like an egg; does not crack and is not injured by heat or cold... Pkt. 5cts

Apple shaped, yellow, beautifully striped.....Pkt. 5cts

Pear shaped, striped yellow and green, with cream color.....Pkt. 5cts

Pear shaped, ringed, exceedingly beautiful fruit with rings of shades of yellow running around it; green ends.....Pkt. 5cts

Bottle, curiously and handsomely shaped fruit.....Pkt. 5cts

Corsican, elegant fruit and rapid climber..... " 5cts

Siphon, or Dipper, useful for dippers..... " 5cts

Powder Horn, in the form of a powder horn..... " 5cts

Hercules' Club, the longest of all the varieties..... " 5cts

Mixed..... " 5cts

GODETIA, LADY ALBERMARLE.

Gypsophila

Well adapted for hanging baskets or with other flowers for making bouquets. Will thrive anywhere.

Elegans, mixed, white and pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot high.....Pkt. 5cts

Muralis. One of the most charming and graceful border plants to be found in any collection. Will thrive anywhere and is as easily grown as Candytuft, but is at its best in limestone soil. Pink flowers. Hardy annual; six inches high.....Pkt. 5cts

HELICHRYSUM ...

Large, full, double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet. Peculiarly desirable as dried specimens; exceedingly handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if blossoms be gathered when on the point of expanding. Hardy annual; six inches to two feet high.

Bracteatum (*Golden Eternal Flower*), bright yellow.....Pkt. 5cts

Nanum atrosanguineum fl. pl., deep crimson..... " 5cts

Compositum album fl. pl., flowers white..... " 5cts

Monstrosum fl. pl., mixed, varieties of largest double flowers. " 5cts

Nanum, fl. pl., mixed, dwarf growing, double flowering varieties, mixed..... " 5cts

Minimum, fl. pl., mixed, beautiful miniature double flowers.. " 5cts

Mixed, the above varieties..... " 5cts

Heliotrope Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed; one foot high.

Anna Turrell, violet-blue.....Pkt. 10cts

King of the Blacks, splendid..... " 10cts

Triomphe de Liege, deep blue..... " 10cts

Dark varieties, mixed, very choice..... " 10cts

HEDYSARUM (*See French Honeysuckle*). **HELIANTHUS** (*See Sunflower*).

Heuchera Sanguinea

This perfectly hardy perennial is easily grown from seed and is not only valuable for the garden but is highly recommended for florists. The spikes of brilliant crimson flowers extend high above the foliage and are admirably adapted for cut flowers and bouquets. The plants are about eighteen inches high, of bushy habit. The leaves are light green and slightly hairy. If started early indoors the plants will flower abundantly and continuously the first season, but as their flowering capacity increases with age, their full beauty is not developed until the second year.....

Pkt. 10cts

HOLLYHOCK The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of olden time; it now ranks with the dahlia, aster, camellia, etc., being exceedingly rich and varied in color, and as double as a rose. For a background to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. Hardy perennial; five feet high.

Chater's finest mixed, double varieties of the greatest perfection.

Pkt. 15cts

Double blood red.....	" 10cts
" purple red.....	" 10cts
" pink.....	" 10cts
" deep rose.....	" 10cts
" salmon, or blush pink.....	" 10cts
" canary yellow.....	" 10cts
" lemon yellow.....	" 10cts
" pure white.....	" 10cts
" choice mixed.....	" 10cts
" mixed.....	" 5cts



HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS (Japan Hop)

A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of easiest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Leaves variegated. Sows itself after the first year.

Pkt. 5cts

HYACINTH BEAN (*Dolichos Lablab*). Splendid climber producing abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Purpurea, purple..... Pkt. 5cts

Alba, white..... " 5cts

Mixed, the above mixed..... " 5cts

HESPERIS MATRONALIS—(See Rocket).



HYACINTH BEAN.

Hibiscus Africanus A branching plant of the easiest culture, with rather pretty foliage and large, exceedingly showy cream colored blossoms; purple in the center. Hardy annual; two feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

HONESTY (*Satin Flower*). Early, free flowering plants, interesting for the silver like tissue of the seed pods in their matured state. Not very conspicuous. The seed pods are fine for skeletonizing and working in with other everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. Hardy biennial; two feet high. Purple and white mixed..... Pkt. 5cts

Impatiens Sultani Plant of compact growth; flowers gorgeously colored and produced in great profusion throughout the season. Although a greenhouse plant, it does finely in open border; flowers brilliant rosy-scarlet color, one to one and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt. 25cts

IPOMOEA Beautiful climbers, alike good for greenhouse, for pots and baskets and for trellises, stumps, arbors, etc. Tender annual; five to ten feet high.

SETOSA (*Brazilian Morning Glory*). A very vigorous and robust growing vine with large and very handsome three lobed leaves. The stems of the plant, leaves and flowers are covered with brown hairs, which, combined with its vigor of growth and large leaves, make it a very distinct and beautiful climber. The flowers are produced in clusters, one or two from each cluster opening at once; they are of a delicate shade of blue or reddish purple..... Pkt. 10cts

Coccinea (*Star Ipomoea*), fine scarlet. The plant is like that of the Morning Glory but is covered with a profusion of small, star-shaped flowers..... Pkt. 5cts

Bona Nox, violet blue..... " 5cts

Limbara, mixed, large, beautiful violet flowers with white margin and splendid blue flowers with lilac centers. Pkt. 5cts

Fine mixed..... " 5cts

IBERIS—(See Candytuft).

ICE PLANT—(See Mesembryanthemum).

INDIAN SHOT—(See Canna).

IPOMOEA, IMPERIAL JAPANESE—(See Morning Glory).

IPOMOEA QUAMOCPLIT—(See Cypress Vine).

IPOMOPSIS—(See Tree Cypress).

JAPAN HOP—(See Humulus Japonicus).

JOSEPH'S COAT—(See Amaranthus Tricolor).

JOB'S TEARS (*Coix Lachryma*). Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome heads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

KAULFUSSIA Beautiful free blooming little plants of dwarf and compact growth, somewhat resembling the single asters. Flowers are light blue, pure white and a most intense violet-purple. A good plant for mixed beds and borders. Hardy annual; six inches high. *Mixed varieties*..... Pkt. 5cts

LARKSPUR

(*Delphinium*). The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf Rocket, mixed, hardy annual; ten inches high. Pkt. 5cts

Cardiopetalum, deep blue, heart shaped. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

Tall, Stock Flowered, mixed, (*Consolida fl. pl.*) Spikes of double flowers eighteen inches long. Hardy annual; two feet high Pkt. 5cts

Double Emperor (*Imperiale fl. pl.*), compact and profuse bloomer, having erect spikes of perfectly double flowers. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high. *Mixed colors*.... Pkt. 5cts

Consolida canadabrum fl. pl., grows in the form of a branched candlestick; flowers double and of various colors. Hardy annual; two feet high..... Pkt. 10cts

Nudicaule, scarlet flowers; fine for rockeries, flower borders or pot culture. Hardy perennial; eighteen inches high..... Pkt. 10cts

Elatum (*Bee Larkspur*), flowers are an intense blue color and have hairy petals in the center, which give them a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial; five feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

Formosum, rich blue. Hardy perennial; three feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

Cashmerianum, a most floriferous and valuable perennial, flowering the first year from seed sown early in spring. The dark blue flowers are one to two inches across, and resemble a monk's hood. Height about one and one-half feet..... Pkt. 10cts



LANTANA

These plants are rapid growers, forming small, hardy shrubs, and producing their pink, yellow, orange and white flowers in great abundance the first season from seed.

Finest French hybrids mixed..... Pkt. 5cts

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—(*See Perennial Peas*)

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—(*See Sweet Peas*.)

LINARIA CYMBALARIA.....

(*Kenilworth Ivy*.) A pretty, trailing plant for covering rock work, and very useful for hanging baskets. Hardy perennial, Pkt. 10cts

LINUM..

(Scarlet Flax).

Grandiflorum Rubrum. A beautiful and effective genus of plants, of slender and delicate growth, having a profusion of bright flowers. Hardy annual; about one-and-a-half feet high..... Pkt. 5cts



LINUM, GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM.



LANTANA.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST

(*Nigella*).

This singular plant is known as Lady-in-the-Green and as Devil-in-a-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. Hardy annual.

Damascena fl. pl., double blue blossoms; one and one-half to two feet high. Pkt. 5cts

Damascena nana fl. pl., double white and blue blossoms, one foot high..... Pkt. 5cts

Lophospermum Scandens

Beautiful, rapid growing climbers, reaching a height of ten or twelve feet, and excellent for covering trellis work, etc. Tender perennial. Flowers large and bright violet purple Pkt. 10cts

LOVE GRASS

(*Eragrostis elegans*). A very pretty species of ornamental grass, growing one foot high, good for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5cts

LOVE GROVE (*Nemophila*). Of dwarf spreading habit, and well adapted for border or pot culture. The flowers are single, each petal having a large distinct blotch. Peculiarly beautiful. Hardy annual; six inches high. *Mixed varieties*..... Pkt. 5cts

LUPIN

Very conspicuous plants, with spikes of pea shaped blossoms of various colors. Hardy annual; about three feet high.

Hartwegi, a beautiful species with finely cut foliage and blue blossoms..... Pkt. 5cts

Cruikshanki, blossoms white, shaded with yellow, blue and purple..... Pkt. 5cts

LYCHNIS

There are few plants that produce more brilliant colored blossoms than Lychnis. The flowers are produced in clusters, and are constantly coming out all summer. Hardy perennials; one to three feet high.

Chalcedonica (*London' Pride*), bright scarlet; two feet high..... Pkt. 5cts

The following hardy perennials will blossom the first year:

Haageana, elegant large scarlet blossoms with jagged petals; one foot high Pkt. 10cts

Haageana grandiflora gigantea—The flowers are scarlet, much larger than the preceding..... Pkt. 10cts

LOBELIA

Emperor William , a very fine, compact variety with intense blue flowers.	A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edgings, pots or rockeries. They make a neat edging for beds of white flowers and are very effective in masses, being always completely covered with flowers.	Half hardy annual.....	Pkt. 5cts
Queen of Whites , pure white flowers.	Half hardy annual.....	"	10cts
Crystal Palace , a most desirable variety having bright blue flowers.	Half hardy annual.....	"	5cts
Gracilis —The flowers are dark blue with white centers; fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully and blooming profusely.	Half hardy annual; six inches high.....	Pkt. 5cts	
Cardinalis (<i>Cardinal Flower</i>), a native species of very different habit from the above, and growing about two feet high, with spikes of intensely brilliant scarlet flowers.	Hardy perennial.....	Pkt. 10cts	
LONDON PRIDE —(See <i>Lychis Chalcedonica</i>).			



MARIGOLD....



MARIGOLD, FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR.

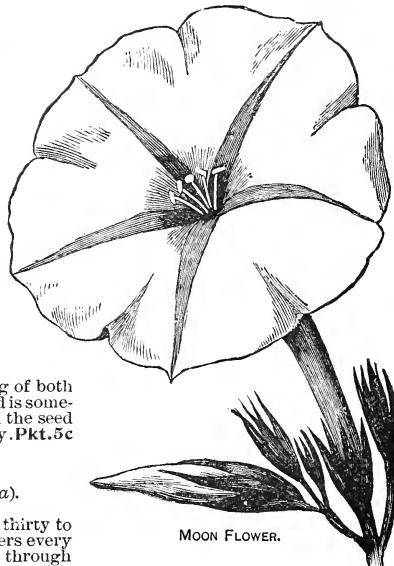
Wherever a rich and continuous display of bloom is desired, the Marigold is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf. All are desirable. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

African, Double Dwarf, Lemon Colored, very early, a profuse bloomer of very compact habit. One of the best of this class; about one foot high..... Pkt. 5cts

Morning Glory ...

(*Convolvulus Major*). A handsome, showy climber, of easy culture, suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Hardy annual; ten feet high.
 Striped..... Pkt. 5cts White..... Pkt. 5cts
 Blue..... " 5cts Purple..... " 5cts
 Crimson..... " 5cts Mixed..... " 5cts

Giant Japanese This plant has been developed to such a state of perfection that it now produces flowers of immense size and almost endless variety of color and markings. Some of the flowers are brilliant red, or rich blue; others are equally brilliant with broad margins of clear white. Some blossoms are striped and dotted with blue or red on white or lemon yellow ground, others clouded with blue and red; in fact, one may expect to find some new and exquisitely beautiful markings every morning. Not only are the flowers varied but the foliage is equally so; some of it comes plain green, and part is mottled with white, and shades of yellow or yellowish green. The plants do not always produce flowers exactly like those from which the seed came, and often give different colored blossoms at different times, so we only offer the seed in mixture. Our seed was saved from a collection of almost unlimited variety in color and marking of both foliage and flowers and is the very best it is possible to produce. The seed is sometimes slow to germinate, but if a slight notch is filed or cut in one end and the seed soaked a few hours in lukewarm water the plants will come up more quickly. Pkt. 5c



MOON FLOWER.

Moon Flower (*Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba*)

This is one of the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and will be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard, outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place. If the soil be kept moist, germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. After the plants are up tend carefully and plant out when danger from frost is past. Rich soil tends to make the plant run to vines and leaves, while poor earth will produce earlier and more abundant flowers. This variety is also known as *Ipomoea Noctiflora*... Pkt. 15c

Momordica

A curious annual climber, with yellow blossoms and foliage similar to the canary bird flower. The fruit, the chief curiosity, is pear-shaped, and has a warty skin. When ripe, the fruit bursts open, and shows a brilliant interior of large, carmine colored seeds. Fine for trellises, etc.

Balsam Apple (*Balsamina*)..... Pkt. 5cts
 Balsam Pear (*Charantia*)..... " 5cts

Mourning Bride

(*Scabiosa, or Sweet Scabious*). An improved stock which bears a profusion of flowers. These are larger and fuller than the old type, and their variety and brilliancy of color make them very desirable for cut flowers. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Double Purple Pkt. 5cts
 " White " 5cts
 " Mixed " 5cts

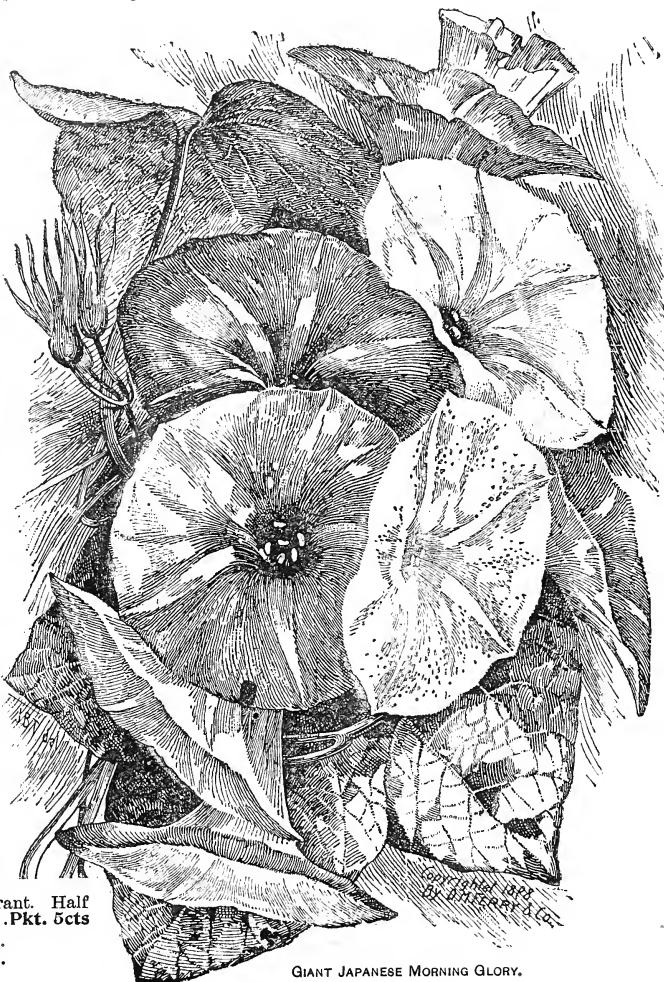
Nicotiana Affinis

A handsome genus of garden plants of the tobacco family, which are noted for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annuals; three feet high. Flowers white, salver-shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserve a place in every garden Pkt. 5cts

Nolana Beautiful trailing plants with prostrate stems. Fine for rock work, pots, baskets and vases, as the branches hang pendulous over the edge of vase or basket. The blossoms are produced abundantly and are convolvulus-shaped, brilliant, and of various colors. Hardy, trailing annual; six inches high. Mixed..... Pkt. 5cts

Nycteria Charming little plants well adapted for rockeries and baskets. The flowers are borne on large heads, are of various colors, star-shaped, and during the evening are very fragrant. Half hardy annual; six inches high. Mixed.... Pkt. 5cts

NEMOPHILA—(See Love Grove).
 NIGELLA—(See Love-in-a-Mist).
 CENOTHERA—(See Primrose).



GIANT JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.

NASTURTIUM, DWARF (*Tropaeolum Minor*). A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season. Hardy annual; about one foot high.

Aurora, light reddish-orange, veined with carmine	Pkt. 5c
Bronze Colored	" 5c
Crimson, rich dark crimson	" 5c
Empress of India, brilliant dark scarlet	" 5c
King Theodore, dark scarlet-maroon	" 5c
King of Tom Thumbs, scarlet-orange	" 5c
Ochre Yellow, golden yellow	" 5c
Pearl, pale yellow	" 5c
Rose	" 5c
Scarlet, scarlet-orange	" 5c
Schilling's Striped, bright yellow, with maroon stripes	" 5c
Yellow	" 5c
Mixed Dwarf	" 5c

NASTURTIUM, TALL (*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*). The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium, in being less rank growing, more floriferous, and having richer, more varied colored flowers of many shades, from the richest scarlet to very deep maroon. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Half hardy annual; about ten feet high.

Bright Yellow, with carmine stain	Pkt. 5c
Brilliant, intense red	" 5c
Cardinal, dark scarlet	" 5c
Chestnut Brown	" 5c
Giant of Battles, bright red	" 5c
King of the Blacks, crimson-maroon, with darker markings	" 5c
Light Yellow, with rich maroon stain	" 5c
Spitfire, bright fiery red, very floriferous	" 5c
Mixed Tall, (<i>Lobbianum varieties</i>)	" 5c

NASTURTIUM, CHAMELEON When a plant of this novel sort is in full bloom, one can find upon it flowers of almost every shade of color and form of marking known to Nasturtiums. No matter what color a flower may be when it opens, it is continually changing until it fades, so that there is an almost endless variety of marking and color.

Dwarf Chameleon	Pkt. 10c
Tall "	" 10c



NASTURTIUM, MADAME GUNTER'S HYBRIDS.

NASTURTIUM *Madame Gunter's Hybrids.* The flowers of this variety are striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, forming a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty

Pkt. 5cts

OLEANDER (*Nerium Oleander*). This well-known shrub is of easy culture, and flowers freely the greater part of the year. In warm, moist climates, it requires no protection, and attains the proportions of a good sized tree. The flowers have a salver-shaped corolla, with a crown of cut appendages in the center, and are white or different shades of red.....

Pkt. 5cts

OXALIS Very pretty herbaceous plants with richly colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work or baskets. Half hardy perennial.

Rosea, rose colored

Pkt. 10cts

Floribunda alba, white

" 10cts

PALM The palm is perhaps one of the most ornamental plants in the greenhouse and those varieties that are hardy enough to bear planting out in the lawn during warm weather, are sure to command attention.

Chamaerops Humilis (*Wavy Fan Palm*), the most hardy and dwarf of its species, seldom attaining over eight or ten feet in height.....

Pkt. 10cts

Chamaerops Excelsa, is a greenhouse variety in our climate. As a lawn plant in our Southern States, nothing could be more conspicuously attractive. A well grown specimen will attain the height of twenty-five or thirty feet.....

Pkt. 10cts

PAEONY (*Paeonia Herbacea Chinensis*). Well-known herbaceous perennial plants. They are so gorgeous in their beauty that they should have a place in every yard, and are sure to repay the little care required. About three feet in height. Double mixed

Pkt. 25cts

PAMPAS GRASS (*Glyceria argenteum*). Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence. Half hardy perennial; ten feet high.....

Pkt. 5cts

PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora*). A most interesting and well-known order of climbers bearing singularly beautiful flowers.

Cærulea, half hardy deciduous climber, with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty

Pkt. 10cts

Coccinea, magnificent greenhouse climber, with brilliant scarlet blossoms in the form of a double coronet or crown

Pkt. 20cts

PEAS, EVERLASTING (*Lathyrus Latifolius*). A perennial climber, producing a succession of clusters of white, rose or purple blossoms. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial; ten feet high.

Rose

Pkt. 5cts

White

" 10cts

Mixed

" 5cts



NASTURTIUM, TALL CHAMELEON.

Pansy

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the modest brilliancy and variety of their colors but for the durability of their bloom.

Lord Beaconsfield, the ground color is purple-violet, shading off in top petals only, to a whitish hue, large flowering.. Pkt. 10cts

Snow Queen, also called Snow Flake; flowers of a delicate, pure white, large flowering..... Pkt. 10cts

Emperor William, indigo, dark center, large flowering, " 10cts

King of the Blacks, large flowering .. " 10cts

Odier, or large stained, larger, each petal blotched... " 15cts

Pure Yellow, large flowering..... " 10cts

Variegated and striped .. " 10cts

White, large flowering..... " 10cts

Gold Margined .. " 10cts

Mahogany Colored .. " 10cts

Violet, white edged .. " 10cts

Meteor. Large, rich, velvety, mahogany colored flowers that show to excellent advantage in massing or edgings It is very hardy..... Pkt. 10cts

Peacock. A beautiful, large flowered variety of English origin. The upper petals are a handsome shade of ultramarine blue, much resembling the blue spots on peacock's wings; hence its name..... Pkt. 10cts

Giant Blue Black (Trimardeau). Extra large, very fine dark, rich velvety-purple, almost black flowers..... Pkt. 15cts

Giant Yellow (Trimardeau). Enormous, yellow flowers with large, black centers..... Pkt. 15cts

Red Flowered, Victoria. The blooms are of good substance and form and deep claret red color, similar to that of the blood-red variety of single wall flowers..... Pkt. 15cts

Bugnot's Very Large Stained, mixed. An extra large, five blotched race; plants vigorous, with short stalks bearing well above the foliage, immense flowers of fine form and substance. Extra fine.. Pkt. 25c

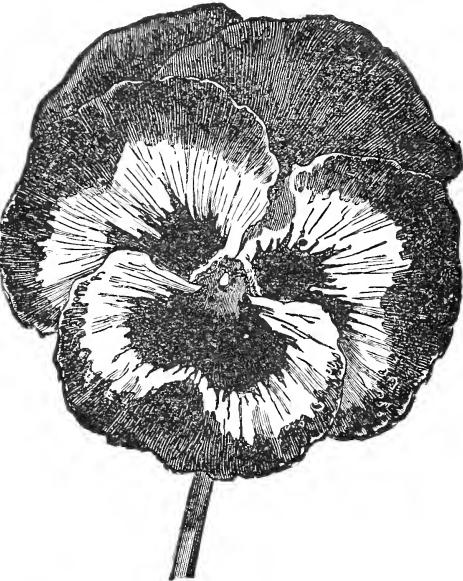
Trimardeau, very large flowered, mixed. An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth. The flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots..... Pkt. 10cts

Large Flowering Parisian, mixed. The enormous, conspicuously blotched and stained flowers of this strain are as large as the Trimardeau and have a wide range of magnificent colors. They are borne on stout stems which show their beauty to perfection. The plant is very strong growing and hardy. The best sort for florists.. Pkt 10cts

Extra Choice Mixed, from choicest named flowers..... Pkt. 15cts

Choice Mixed .. " 5cts

Collection of thirteen splendid varieties..... \$1.00



PANSY, TRIMARDEAU, VERY LARGE FLOWERED.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Very hardy annuals, thriving in almost any situation, and unequalled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliant colored flowers. Plants from seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July first and remain literally covered with bloom until after severe frosts late in autumn. For masses of separate colors or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high. Fine Mixed.. Pkt. 5cts

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX

Alba, pure white.....	Pkt. 10cts
Black Warrior, very dark purple.....	" 10cts
Scarlet, black center.....	" 10cts
Rosea, deep rose.....	" 10cts
Carmine Red.....	" 10cts
Kermesina Alba Oculata, rosy crimson, white eye....	" 10cts
Splendens, crimson, pure white eye; one of the finest of this strain.....	" 10cts
Isabellina, creamy yellow. Very desirable.....	" 10cts
Rosy Chamois, beautiful shade of rose.....	" 10cts
Stellata Splendens, rich crimson, with star-shaped white eye.....	" 10cts
Extra Choicest Mixed, best large flowered varieties...	" 10cts

Phlox Perennial The varieties of the perennial phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding and border plants. They are hardy and need no protection; will flourish in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Mixed seed saved from splendid sorts..... Pkt. 10cts

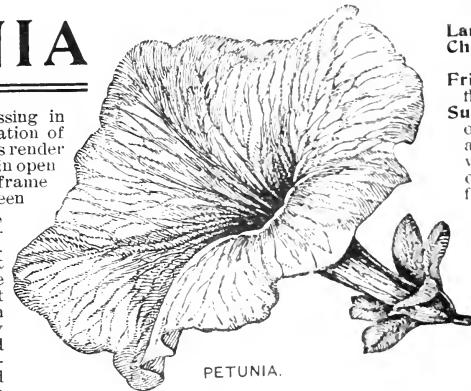


PHLOX
DRUMMONDI.

PETUNIA

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in cold frame or hot bed, and transplanted eighteen inches apart. Tender perennial, but blooms profusely the first season. One and a half feet high. The fully double Petunias do not produce seed, so that to procure double flowering plants we must use seed of single flowers, which have been carefully fertilized by pollen from double ones. The seed we offer is the result of careful hybridization, and can be depended upon to give as large a proportion of double flowers as any.

Single Dwarf Compact (<i>Inimitable Dwarf</i>), bushy plants of six to eight inches in height, covered with beautifully striped and blotched flowers.....	Pkt. 15cts
Countess of Ellesmere , deep rose, white throat.....	" 5cts
Finest Striped and Blotched	" 5cts
Nyctaginiflora , pure white.....	" 5cts
Fine Mixed	" 20cts
Double Mixed	



PETUNIA.

LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIAS

Large Flowered Mixed....Pkt. 10cts
Choicest Large Flowered Mixed

Pkt. 15cts

Fringed and Stained Mixed, large flowered, very desirable. Pkt. 20cts
Superbissima, Mixed—The flowers are of immense size, superbly colored, and the open throats are beautifully veined. We have carefully compared other strains sold as Giants of California, etc., and have found none superior, and most of them not equal to our strain of this magnificent variety.....Pkt. 25cts

Brilliant Rose, exceedingly beautiful, large flowers of the brightest rose color. A distinct color in Petunias. One of the finest varieties in cultivation, and comes true from seed.....Pkt. 25cts
Grandiflora Robusta, 11, pl., dwarf, of robust growth, forming a compact, upright, branched

ed bush, about ten inches in height and fourteen inches in width, with large, double flowers in all shades of colors existing in Petunias.....Pkt. 25cts

Double Fringed Brilliant Rose, bears large, exceedingly double flowers of the most brilliant rose color. Very desirable.....Pkt. 50cts

Extra Double Fringed, many colors, beautifully fringed, a good percentage double.....Pkt. 50cts

PELARGONIUM—(See Geranium).

PENTSTEMON Handsome, half hardy, herbaceous perennials, much in favor for bedding out. Flowers long, bell shaped in racemes or spikes.

Mixed, seed saved from collection of best varieties.....Pkt. 10cts

PERILLA Nankinensis Atropurpurea Laciiniata—Ornamental foliage plants similar to Coleus. Fine for bedding with silver leaved plants. Foliage metallic bronze, same culture as for Coleus. Half hardy annual.....Pkt. 5cts

PERIWINKLE—(See Vinca).

PICOTEE (See Carnation).

Physalis Francheti—This is certainly a great addition to our list of cultivated plants. It forms a branching plant about two feet high, and when well grown produces from the axil of every leaf one or more ball shaped seed pods, which at maturity are an intense orange red color, containing bright red cherry-like fruit. This is superior to the ground cherry or husk tomato for making preserves. When covered with the ripe pods it is one of the most strikingly beautiful decorative plants. It grows readily to a fruiting size the first year from seed. Pkt. 10cts

(*Dianthus*). The Dianthus family furnishes the florist with many of his most beautiful flowers, including the Carnation, Sweet William and Florist's Pink. Chinese and Japanese Pinks, in all their varieties. Hardy and half hardy biennials and perennials, but nearly all blooming the first year from seed.

Crimson Belle, rich, vivid crimson like color; flowers of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely laciniated. One half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....Pkt. 10cts

Eastern Queen, beautifully marbled; the broad bands of rich mauve upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and pretty. One-half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....Pkt. 10cts

Double Brilliant Maroon. This beautiful variety is easily cultivated and its velvety maroon flowers are very attractive. Very valuable for cut flowers and in bouquets. Half hardy biennial.....Pkt. 10cts

Double Florist's (*Plumarius Scoticus*, fl. pl.) This is the double form of the common hardy garden pink; hardy perennial....Pkt. 25cts

Double Diadem, very regular, densely double, and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. One-half hardy biennial blooming freely the first season.....Pkt. 5cts

Double Japan, to be properly appreciated, these should be seen; rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....Pkt. 5cts

Double China Mixed, a biennial of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second.....Pkt. 5cts

Heddewig's Double, flowers very large and double, and of various shades of brilliant colors. Half hardy biennial.....Pkt. 5cts

Heddewig's Single Mixed, flowers deeply fringed or feathered; one-half hardy biennial.....Pkt. 5cts

PRIMROSE EVENING (*Oenothera*).—Produces large showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only towards and during evening. Blossoms three to four inches across, usually yellow or white, and very freely and constantly produced.

Acaulis alba—Of prostrate habit, the leaves lying on the ground; produces an abundance of large, white flowers about three inches across. Hardy perennial; six inches high....Pkt. 5cts

Lamarckiana, superb spikes of large, bright yellow blossoms about four inches across. Hardy biennial, but blooms the first year; height four feet.....Pkt. 5cts



PINK DOUBLE JAPAN.



PINK, DOUBLE CHINA.

Poppy

(Papaver).

Well known hardy annuals
flowering in great profusion
throughout the summer.

Double White Fringed, this sort is one of the finest white flowers in cultivation. The blooms are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, perfectly double and the petals so cut as to make the flower appear like a ball of silk thread.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Cardinal. This is a very large and very double poppy, each petal being so cut as to give the blossom the appearance of a large ball of brilliant cardinal colored silk. It is certainly one of the finest poppies in cultivation and a worthy companion to our Double White Fringed Poppy, from which it differs only in color.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Iceland, single mixed. The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful; their long stems make them very suitable for cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and the lovely white, yellow and orange-red flowers are in bloom from early summer until fall. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed.....**Pkt. 5cts**

The Shirley. Everyone knows the old common corn poppy, or red weed, with its bright scarlet flowers. The Shirley is a strain of this magnificent species, which sports to numberless shades of colors, from pure white to rose, pink, carmine and deepest crimson. If the flowers are cut when they first open, they may be kept many days.....**Pkt. 5cts**

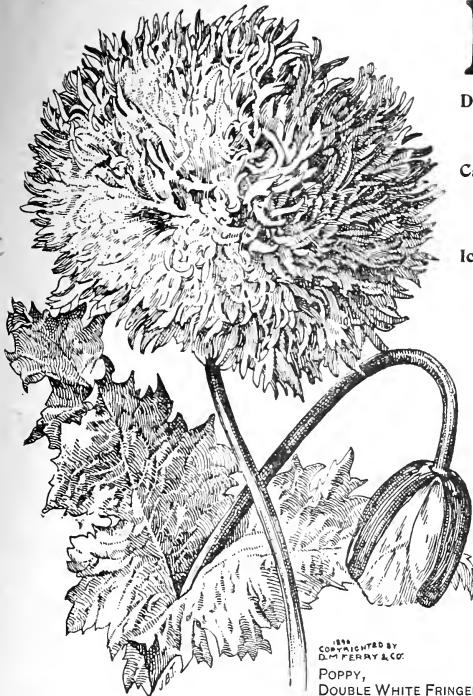
Tulip Flowered. Produces large, splendid bright scarlet flowers well above the foliage. The petals form a tulip shaped cup and after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Strikingly beautiful, reminding one of a bed of brilliant tulips; hardy annual; about one foot high.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Bracteatum, large, orange-crimson flowers.....**5cts**
Orientalis, large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms; bottom of petals black.....**5cts**

Umbrosum, rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal; one of the most showy.....**5cts**

Carnation, double white.....**5cts**
Carnation, double mixed, large, showy double flowers of various colors; two feet high.....**5cts**

Papaver somniferum, of which the Carnation Poppy is an improved form, is the species used for the extraction of opium.



POPPY,
DOUBLE WHITE FRINGED.

Portulaca

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color as a bed of portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Tender annual; about six to eight inches high.

PORTULACA, SINGLE VARIETIES.

Alba , pure white.....	Pkt. 5cts
Aurea , deep golden.....	" 5cts
Caryophylloides , carnation striped.....	" 5cts
Striata , yellow, striped with red.....	" 5cts
Fine Mixed	" 5cts

PORTULACA, DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.	
Double White ... Pkt. 15c	Double Orange ... Pkt. 15c
" Scarlet ... " 15c	" Rose striped, " 15c
" Sulphur ... " 15c	" Mixed ... " 10c

Primula Sinensis

(Chinese Primrose).

One of the most desirable plants for growing indoors, being in almost constant bloom all winter. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year.

SINGLE FRINGED PRIMULA.

Cœrulea , blue... Pkt. 25cts	Mont Blanc , white... Pkt. 25cts
Scarlet " 25cts	Bright Rose " 25cts
Alba Magnifica , white.....	" 25cts
Punctata Elegantissima , flowers velvety crimson, fringed and spotted on the edge with white.....	" 25cts
Soleil d'Empel , magnificent, fine white variety.....	" 25cts
Choicest Mixed , from choicest of best fringed varieties.....	" 25cts
Choicest Fern Leaved, Mixed	" 25cts

DOUBLE FRINGED PRIMULA.

The following are very choice, and are highly recommended. They will produce a large percentage of double flowers.

Double Crimson ... Pkt. 50cts	Double White ... Pkt. 50cts
" Red " 50cts	" Mixed " 50cts

Primula Japonica

(Japanese Primrose).

The beautiful, large, various colored flowers stand in whorls, pyramidal arrangement on short flower stems; one foot high. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. *Mixed varieties*.....**Pkt. 25cts**

After sowing the seeds of *Primula Japonica*, let them remain in a cool and moist place for four or five weeks, then place in a frame or house where there is bottom heat, and they will grow freely.



PRIMULA JAPONICA.

Pyrethrum

(Feverfew).

Very useful and universally admired ornamental foliage bedding plants. Sow from December to April in shallow boxes, in a temperature of 60°. As soon as the young plants can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes, where they may remain until the time of planting out into the open ground in May. (Also see *Matricaria*).

Parthenenfolium aureum (*Golden Feather*), beautiful, gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height one foot.....**Pkt. 5cts**

Parthenenfolium aureum selaginoides, has finely cut, fern like leaves, of bright golden yellow color. Extra fine for bedding. Half hardy perennial; height one foot..**Pkt. 10cts**



ROSE, MULTIFLORA DWARF
PERPETUAL.

PYRETHRUM ...

Roseum. From the dried and powdered flowers of this is made the famous *Persian Insect Powder*. Flowers large, yellow and rose colored, handsome. Hardy perennial; height two feet.

Pkt. 10cts

Sow the seed of the Pyrethrum Roseum in boxes of prepared soil, as early as the season will permit, and transplant to sixteen inches apart whenever the plants are large enough. The largest crop of flowers is produced the second season. They should be gathered when in full bloom, dried carefully and stored in paper bags. Before using, the flowers should be powdered fine as possible.

QUAKING GRASS—(See *Briza*).

RICINUS—(See *Castor Bean*).

ROSE CAMPION—(See *Agrostemma Coronaria*).

ROSE OF HEAVEN—(See *Agrostemma Cæli-rosa*).

RHODANTHE.

One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of everlastings. The flowers are of various colors. The blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded and should be dried in the shade. Tender annual; one foot high.

Manglesia, rich rose, with golden center, Pkt. 5cts

Maculata, rosy crimson, with bright yellow disc, Pkt. 5cts

Maculata alba, white with yellow disc, Pkt. 5cts

Mixed, 5cts

ROCKET

(*Hesperis Matronalis*). The Sweet Rocket produces clusters of flowers which are very fragrant during the evening. The seed germinates readily in the open ground with very little care. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Sweet, purple, Pkt. 5cts

Sweet, white, " 5cts

ROSE

Multiflora Dwarf Perpetual, Mixed. A most distinct and valuable addition to our list of flowers, especially so because of the ease

with which fine blooming plants can be raised from seed. Plants have been made to bloom within thirty days from the planting of the seed, and even under ordinary care they will commence to flower when six inches high and two months old, and will continue to grow and bloom until they form compact bushes about sixteen inches high, covered with flowers. The different plants will give flowers of all shades of color common among roses. Tender perennial, blooming the first year, Pkt. 15cts

SALVIA (*Flowering Sage*). Very ornamental; flowers borne in spikes of fiery red, crimson or blue, and continue in bloom in open ground until after severe frosts. Start in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet.

Splendens, brilliant scarlet, Pkt. 10cts

Patens, pure blue, " 15cts

Golden Leaved. This is a variety of *Salvia Splendens* type of flower which comes true from seed, and has rich yellow leaves contrasting beautifully with the brilliant scarlet flowers.

Pkt. 25cts

SMILAX

No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. Indispensable to florists; its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut without wilting. The seed germinates very slowly. The process may be hastened somewhat by soaking the seed in hot water for ten hours before planting, but even then it is often six to eight weeks before the plants make their appearance. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high. Pkt. 5cts

SCABIOSA (See *Mourning Bride*).

SCARLET FLAX—(See *Linum*).

SNAPDRAGON

(*Antirrhinum*). An old border plant with dark and glossy leaves and long spikes of curiously shaped, brilliantly colored flowers, with finely marked throats. They have been much improved of late years by careful selection. They blossom the first season from seed sown in the spring. Tender perennial; one and a half to two feet high.

Majus Album, pure white, tinged with yellow in the throat, Pkt. 5cts

Majus Brilliant, crimson, with yellow and white throat, Pkt. 5cts

Majus Delila, brilliant crimson, with white throat, Pkt. 5cts

Fine Mixed, all the best colors, Pkt. 5cts

SANVITALIA....

Procumbens, Double—Very pretty, dwarf, trailing plants; excellent for rock work, borders or edging of beds. It is so completely covered with flowers as to nearly hide the foliage. Double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow, resembling a miniature double Zinnia. Hardy annual; six inches high. Pkt. 5cts



RHODANTHE.



SALVIA SPLENDENS.

Salpiglossis

The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black. Bloom from August to October. Half hardy annual; one and a half to two feet high.
Fine Mixed, hybrid varieties.....Pkt. 5cts

Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa pudica*). An interesting and curious plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, well known for the extreme irritability of its leaves and foot stalks, which close and droop at the slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather, and during the night. Tender annual; height one and a half feet.....Pkt. 5cts

Sunflower

Valuable as a screen to hide unsightly places, and as a background for lawns. Hardy annual.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. A tall plant growing seven feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are double, large, round, golden-yellow, and resemble chrysanthemums....Pkt. 5cts

Globosus Fistulosus, produces very large exceedingly double flowers of bright yellow color; plants about five feet high....Pkt. 5cts

Large Russian, a strong growing, single variety, about six feet high; the stalks are sometimes used for fuel.....Pkt. 5cts

Stella. The plant of this fine variety is well branched and bushy, and attains a height of about three feet. It is covered with finely formed flowers, which are about three inches across, of golden yellow, having black discs, and borne on long stems, which rise well above the foliage. If the seed be sown in spring, in a sunny place, the plants will bloom abundantly in early summer, until killed by frost.....Pkt. 5cts

SWAN RIVER DAISY—(See *Brachycome*).

Solanum

Pseudo Capsicum nanum.

Ornamental fruit bearing plants, useful for conservatory or drawing room decoration. The foliage is handsome and contrasts finely with the miniature, round, scarlet fruit, with which the plant is covered. Tender perennial, about one and a half feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

STIPA PENNATA —
(See *Feather Grass*).



SWEET WILLIAM.



SOLANUM.



SUNFLOWER, STELLA.

Stocks

The Stocks as now grown are indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them that good seed will give a large proportion of flowers as double and as large as the named sorts grown from cuttings.

Double German Ten Weeks, mixed. Pkt. 5cts
" " " " " pure white " 10cts

INTERMEDIATE OR AUTUMNAL STOCKS.

The Intermediate Stocks, if sown at the same time as the "Ten Weeks," will succeed them in bloom, thus affording flowers continuously until late in the fall. If sown in pots late in the summer, they will bloom the following spring.

Intermediate, white.....Pkt. 15cts
" scarlet....." 15cts

BROMPTON AND EMPEROR STOCKS.

These Stocks should have the same treatment as the "Intermediate." They cannot endure our winters unless protected.

Brompton, mixed, blooms well in winter. Half hardy biennial; one and a half feet high.....Pkt. 10cts

Emperor, or Perpetual, mixed, the fine spikes of bloom are rich and attractive. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.....Pkt. 15cts

Sweet William

(*Dianthus Barbatus*).

For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following summer; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. Hardy perennial, one and a half feet high.

Pure white.....Pkt. 5cts
Black, reddish velvety black, " 5cts
Fine mixed....." 5cts
Mixed double, many colors, " 10cts



SALPIGLOSSIS.

Sweet Peas

We Lead the World in Sweet Peas



KATHERINE TRACY.

LIGHT YELLOW

COQUETTE. Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose with a shade of purple; wings primrose. Distinct and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

MRS. ECKFORD. Plant strong-growing and vigorous; stems three and four flowered; flowers large, of great substance and perfect form. A delicate shade of primrose yellow at first, becoming nearly white at maturity. Queen Victoria is much the same but does not come so true. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

ORIENTAL. The large, finely formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade; attractive even in the largest collection. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

PRIMROSE. Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish-white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back; wings large, and nearly white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

STELLA MORSE. The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink. A combination yellow and pink which is quite distinct and very attractive. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK

DUCHESS OF YORK. Standard and wings large and of fine form. White overlaid with a lacing of exceedingly delicate pale pink. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

ELIZA ECKFORD. Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

KATHERINE TRACY. The color is soft but brilliant pink, of the same shade in wings and standard. Its form is perfect and the strong-growing plants are vigorous, and give a wonderful profusion of flowers which continue large and fine until the end of the season. In hardiness, prolific flowering habit, durability and practical usefulness this is greatly superior to most sorts of recent introduction. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

LADY BEACONSFIELD. A large and handsomely formed flower; the standard is bright but delicate salmon-pink, while the wings are of primrose yellow. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

LOVELY. The flowers are very large and of fine form. A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty. There are often four flowers on a stem. Superior to Isa Eckford. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

Not only do we sell greater quantities than any other concern, but our stocks are absolutely unsurpassed in selection, purity or vitality.

Our prices are reasonable, being lower than those of many smaller firms, but were we to charge twice as much the quality of the stocks could not be improved.

Buy the Best

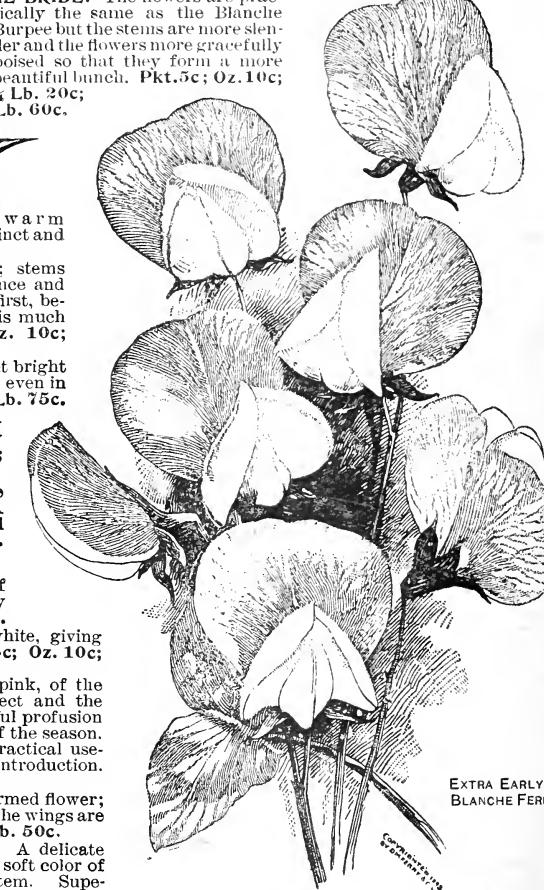
CULTURE—Early in spring make a trench about six inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about five inches high, fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop flowering.

WHITE ...

BLANCHE BURPÉE. A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

EMILY HENDERSON. A bold, well formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. The flowers have more substance and the plant more vigor than the other whites and it therefore will give good flowers under circumstances where most sorts fail. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

THE BRIDE. The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee but the stems are more slender and the flowers more gracefully poised so that they form a more beautiful bunch. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



EXTRA EARLY
BLANCHE FERRY.

SWEET PEAS—Continued

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK—Continued

MRS. SANKEY. Standard round, very thick, delicate shell-pink; wings a little lighter than standard. Although often described as a pure white, we consider this one of the most beautiful of the pink varieties, only becoming white as it fades. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.**

PRIMA DONNA. The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers of a brilliant, yet soft shade of pink; larger and better than Princess Beatrice. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

RAMONA. Large finely formed flower; standard and wings white, but nearly covered with a very warm pink in small dots and shades; better than Duchess of York. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

VENUS. Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff; wings similar to the standard. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

DARKER SHADES OF PINK

APPLE BLOSSOM. Standard rose pink, lighter at the edges; wings lighter than standard. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

HER MAJESTY. The flowers are very large, and both the standard and wings are beautifully curved and a delicate rose-pink color. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

LADY MARY CURRIE. A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color. Similar to Lady Penzance, but rounder and of more brilliant color. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00.**

LADY PENZANCE. A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

ORANGE PRINCE. Standard pink, suffused with yellow; wings bright, light pink. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

OVID. A good-sized, hooded flower of bright pink overlaid with a darker shade. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

PEACH BLOSSOM. A very large flower having a warm yellowish pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

ROYAL ROBE. Bright rose-pink. Those who like a hooded, gracefully rolled standard will be pleased with this sort. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.**

ROYAL ROSE. One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose pink; wings a lighter shade of the same color. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

RED OR ROSE STANDARDS WITH LIGHTER WINGS

Extra Early... Blanche Ferry THE EARLIEST SWEET PEA

Coming into full bloom TWO WEEKS before other sorts, and flowering profusely the whole season.

We are certain that the stock we offer will produce larger, better-colored flowers than any other strain of Extra Early Sweet Peas. We have carefully compared our Extra Early Blanche Ferry with "Earliest of All" and other strains claiming to be "earliest," and have found our stock to be superior both in quantity and quality of bloom. Although some of the others may produce a single bloom as early as ours, none of them gives a single flower earlier and none comes into full bloom as early. The flowers have the bright contrast of color which has made the Blanche Ferry so popular, the wings being nearly white, while the standard is deep rose pink, becoming more intense near the base. The plants are exceedingly hardy, vigorous and floriferous, and at the same time very dwarf, making it particularly desirable for greenhouse culture. Inside it occupies less space and gives flowers sooner and in greater abundance than any other Sweet Pea, and it does equally well out of doors, needing less trellising than other kinds; in fact, it can be grown outside with great satisfaction without any support whatever. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

BLANCHE FERRY. Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

SHADES OF RED

BRILLIANT. Flower of good size and substance. Standard round and inclined to curve forward. Color very brilliant rich red. Mars is similar but fades purple. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

FIREFLY. Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 65c.**

INVINCIBLE SCARLET. Bright scarlet. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

MRS. DUGDALE. A large, finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson rose. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00.**

PRINCE OF WALES. Flowers very large and a peculiar, brilliant red, distinct in shade from any other Sweet Pea. Very attractive. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00.**

SALOPIAN. One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced. The flowers are of faultless form, large, and a very rich, brilliant cardinal red. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.**

CLARET AND MAROON

BOREATTON. One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded; rich, satin-like maroon; wings are similar in color to the standard. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

DUKE OF CLARENCE. A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

MONARCH. Standard large, fine form, violet maroon; wings very large and expanded, quite similar in color to the standard, but having a blue shade. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

STANLEY. A very beautiful sort, standard large and flat, color a deep maroon and warmer than Boreatton. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

SHAHZADA. This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings. One of the finest dark sorts. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.**

WAVERLEY. The wings and standard are a beautiful blending of rose-pink and lavender-blue shades, which vary as the flower matures. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

BUTTERFLY. Standard a combination of shades of violet and lavender; it is often notched on the sides. Wings white, shaded and edged with blue. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

COUNTESS OF RADNOR. Self colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. Our stock of this splendid variety is reselected and is sometimes sold by other seedsmen as "New Countess." **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 70c.**

DOROTHY TENNANT. Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed. Standard broad, incurved or hooded; wings very large, rounded. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.**

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. A large flower similar in color to Countess of Radnor, but nearer blue. A strong grower, producing an abundance of very fine flowers. Superior to Celestial. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00.**

LOTTIE ECKFORD. Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long, and shaded, lavender deepening to violet at edge. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

MAID OF HONOR. Medium sized flower, nearly white, having a distinct edging of blue which gives it a peculiar and very attractive appearance. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

BLUE AND PURPLE

BLACK KNIGHT. The darkest variety. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c.**

COUNTESS OF CADOGAN. A variety having very long stems, each bearing three or four flowers. These are of a beautiful blue shade, a little darker than Navy Blue. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25.**

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.**

INDIGO KING. Standard very rich purple maroon; wings bluer than the standard. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.**

NAVY BLUE. A true blue, quite distinct. **Pkt. 5c; Oz. 20c; 2 Oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75.**

SWEET PEAS—Continued

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED

AMERICA. White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine. The most brilliant of the red striped sorts. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

AURORA. Very large and of fine form. The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon pink over white. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 55c.

GRAY FRIAR. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shade. Quite distinct. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

JUANITA. Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes and dashes of delicate lavender. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.

MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Very large and perfect shaped flower; white, striped with bright rose carmine. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

PRINCESS OF WALES. Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter colored than standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

SENATOR. Standard broad, very large, delicate lavender nearly covered with stripes and splashes of purple maroon; wings medium sized, round, striped with a bluer shade than the standard. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c; Lb. 50c.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

Choice Mixed

One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross fertilization and if good varieties are planted the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our choice mixture has no superior. It is not composed of refuse stocks but contains the finest known American kinds. Our long experience and ample facilities enable us to produce a mixture that will not only give an abundance of the finest flowers and the most brilliant effect in the garden but will also include those kinds which are usually sold in separate colors only because of their high prices.

WE INVITE COMPARISON OF FLOWERS GROWN FROM OUR SEEDS WITH THOSE FROM ANY OTHER MIXTURE. NO MATTER HOW HIGH SOUNDING THE NAME OR HOW EXTRAVAGANT THE PRICE AND FEEL SURE THAT DISCRIMINATING FLORISTS AND AMATEUR GARDENERS WILL CONCLUDE THAT OUR SWEET PEAS AS WELL AS OUR OTHER FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES ARE UNSURPASSED.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.

ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS, MIXED

This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded, but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15c; Lb. 45c.

Cupid Sweet Peas

WHEN the Cupid Sweet Pea was introduced, it seemed to most people that its distinct habits had so delighted its propagators that they had exaggerated its value, but continued trial demonstrates that in those localities where the conditions of soil and climate are favorable for its best development it is even more valuable than was claimed. For growing in pots, for edgings and bedding, the dwarf sweet peas are a valuable addition to our flowering plants.

CULTURE—CUPID. Cupid Sweet Peas require a well drained, rich soil, and care should be taken that the seed is not covered to exceed one inch in depth, and that the surface soil does not become caked or hard. Sow in a sunny situation somewhat later than other Sweet Peas, and give each plant plenty of room. The white seeded varieties are especially liable to rot if exposed to extreme moisture. They should be planted preferably in moist sandy soil. If this soil is not available a little damp sand should be placed in the bottom of a trench and the seeds embedded in it and then covered to a depth not exceeding one inch. Place a board over the row, supported two or three inches above the soil so as to afford protection from rain and sun. Be careful to remove the board as soon as the young plants begin to appear.

ALICE ECKFORD CUPID. This is a distinct Cupid or dwarf variety. The flowers have a peculiarly delicate beauty. They are creamy white blended with shades of pink and are borne on stiff stems well above the foliage. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

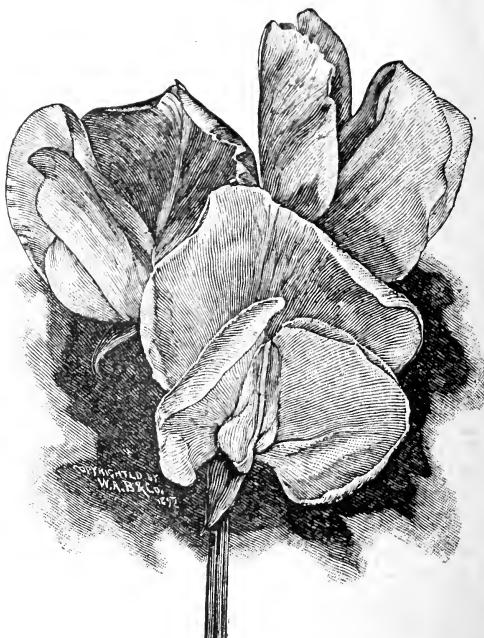
BEAUTY CUPID. An exceedingly large and perfectly formed flower of a beautiful rose color shaded with carmine. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

Pink Cupid or Dwarf Blanche Ferry

This sort originated as a direct sport from the unrivaled Blanche Ferry and has inherited all the good qualities which make that sort so deservedly popular. First, the seeds are dark and of much stronger vitality than those of the White Cupid so that every one can succeed with it; second, the plants are exceptionally vigorous and come quickly into bloom and cover themselves with flowers till late in the season; third, the flowers are borne on longer stems than those of White Cupid and are more graceful than many of the taller sorts; and last, but by no means least, the flowers are of the same color, as bright and attractively beautiful as those of Blanche Ferry and somewhat larger. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00

PRIMROSE CUPID. Very similar in size and form of plant and flower to the original White Cupid. The flowers are primrose yellow and hold form and color well. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

WHITE CUPID. The flowers of this variety are large, clear white and of fine form. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



Torenia Fournieri. A fine annual, with large, sky blue blossoms, with three spots of dark indigo blue, and a yellow stain in the center. Extremely handsome grown in pots or shaded border. The darkest spotted varieties Pkt. 10cts

Tree Cypress (Iponmea elegans).

A handsome plant with fine, feathered foliage, somewhat like that of the Cypress Vine, with long spikes of beautiful flowers; equally desirable for out-door or conservatory cultivation. Half hardy biennial; three feet high. *Mixed varieties* Pkt. 5cts

TAGETES—(See Marigold).

TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSE—(See Canary Bird Flower).

TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM—(See Nasturtium, Tall).

TROPAEOLUM MINOR—(See Nasturtium, Dwarf).

Valerian, Greek

(*Polemonium ceruleum*). An old standard border plant, often called Jacob's Ladder, from its pinnately cleft leaves. Flowers blue, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. It blooms in June, is of easy cultivation and perfectly hardy. Perennial; two feet high Pkt. 5cts

Vinca

A genus of ornamental, free flowering, greenhouse perennials, flowering the first season; glossy green foliage and handsome flowers. May be planted in warm, sunny borders during summer. About fifteen inches high. **Pure White** Pkt. 5cts
Rosea, rose with crimson eye " 5cts
Rosea alba, white with crimson eye " 5cts

Violet

The violets commonly grown by florists are propagated from cuttings. The flowers grown from seed are smaller and more delicately colored.

Single, Sweet Scented, mixed Pkt. 10cts

VIOLA TRICOLOR—(See Pansy).

VIRGINIA CREEPER—(See Ampelopsis).

Virginian Stock

(*Cheiranthus Maritimus*). Hardy annual, very useful for border or edging. A continual succession of blossoms may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through spring and summer. The flower and plant are quite as desirable as the Candytuft; grows about nine inches high. Red and white mixed Pkt. 5cts

Whitlavia Grandiflora.

A plant with delicate, handsome foliage, producing a constant succession of beautiful violet-blue, bell-shaped flowers about half an inch long and borne in drooping clusters. Hardy annual; one foot high. Pkt. 5cts

Wigandia Caracasana

Very ornamental plants, with immense handsome shaped leaves, the veins of which with the stems are covered with crimson hair. It grows rapidly and should be formed into a bush. Its large leaves and clusters of lilac flowers which continue to open in succession for a long time, give the plant a tropical aspect, and make it valuable for garden and lawn decoration Pkt. 10cts



VERBENA.

VERBENA

No plant is more generally cultivated, or more deservedly so than the Verbena, as no plant excels it for masses in beds or on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. If sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots, in winter, they will be in bloom sooner. Half hardy perennial trailer; one foot high.

Montana (Drummondii), hardy; rose, changing to lilac Pkt. 5cts

Hybrida, scarlet, scarlet blossoms, " 10cts

Hybrida, Defiance, seed may be relied upon to produce the true, deep scarlet color Pkt. 10cts

Hybrida, blue, all shades of blue " 10cts

Hybrida, Italian striped, beautiful " 10cts

Hybrida, Auriculaflora, various shades, all with distinct eye of white or rose Pkt. 10cts

Hybrida, white, produces large, pure white flowers; fine for florists; come true from seed. Pkt. 10cts

Fine mixed, embraces all colors " 5cts

Extra choice mixed " 10c

Mammoth mixed, embraces a wide range of colors Pkt. 15cts

Hybrida compacta, mixed, distinct. The plant forms a compact bush about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers Pkt. 15cts



WALL FLOWER,
DOUBLE.

Wall Flower

(*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). The large, massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hot-beds, and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots, and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and the plants will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; 1½ feet high.

Early Brown, brownish-red, fragrant flowers; large, thick spikes; early. Tender biennial Pkt. 5cts

Golden Tom Thumb, free flowering, of dwarf and compact habit. Pkt. 5cts

Mixed Double Pkt. 10cts

Wistaria Chinensis One of the most beautiful and rapid growing of hardy climbers. Frequently blooms both in spring and fall. The pale blue pea-shaped flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters, often over a foot in length. It thrives best in a light, rich soil. Pkt. 20cts

Xeranthemum A free flowering everlasting flower of compact habit, and the easiest cultivation. The leaves are covered with a silvery down, and the single or double flowers are pure white, deep purple or yellow. If gathered before fully opened and dried in the shade, will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annual; one foot high. *Mixed varieties*. Pkt. 10cts



VINCA.

Zea Maize (*Striped Japanese Corn*) *Zea Japonica fol. variegata*. A variety of corn with ornamental foliage; leaves striped green and white. Half hardy annual; six feet high.....Pkt. 5cts

:: ZINNIA ::

A very showy plant, with large, double, imbricated flowers, which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

Double, yellowPkt. 5cts	Double, orangePkt. 5cts
" scarlet " 5cts	" white " 5cts
" purple " 5cts	" black purple " 5cts
" violet " 5cts	" dark violet " 5cts
" choice mixed , very fine.....	" 5cts
" striped, or zebra , flowers striped and mottled with various colors.....	10cts

Lilliput, double mixed. This strain grows about one foot high and bears a profusion of comparatively small, very double globular flowers about one inch in diameter, very brilliant in color.....Pkt. 10cts

Pompon, double mixed. The globular flowers are fully as varied and brilliant in color as the ordinary Zinnia and about half its size.....Pkt. 5cts

Haageana double, dwarf variety with double flowers of a deep orange color, and about one and a quarter inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers; height one foot.....Pkt. 10cts



ZINNIA, STRIPED OR ZEBRA.

Bulbs & Roots

333 FOR SPRING PLANTING 333



BEGONIA, SINGLE.

CALADIUMS ...

Esculentum Known as Elephant's Ears. One of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the North. It can be made to produce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high. Give an unlimited supply of fertilizer and water. You cannot make the soil too rich or keep it too wet for this plant.

	EACH	DOZ.		EACH	DOZ.
SINGLE , Pink.....	12c	\$1.25	DOUBLE , Pink.....	25c	\$2.50
" Scarlet.....	12c	1.25	" Scarlet.....	25c	2.50
" White.....	12c	1.25	" White.....	25c	2.50
" Yellow.....	12c	1.25	" Yellow.....	25c	2.50
" Mixed.....	10c	1.00	" Mixed.....	20c	2.00



CALADIUM
ESCULENTUM.



Fancy Leaved These new Caladiums have attained great popularity and are sure to give satisfaction wherever beautiful foliage plants are required. The leaves are spotted, marbled and veined with white, pink and dark red. Plant in a rather shady place in rich, light soil. Water often. 30 Cents Each; \$3.00 per Dozen.

Dahlia

where display is wanted. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost; they should be set out three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, and during winter placed in a cool cellar and not allowed to freeze. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. Our collection of mixed dahlias is of the best, comprising all the positive colors, with their most striking shades.

DOUBLE Pink.....	Each, 20cts	Doz., \$2.00
" Scarlet.....	" 20cts	" 2.00
" White.....	" 20cts	" 2.00
" Yellow.....	" 20cts	" 2.00
" Mixed.....	" 15cts	" 1.50



DAHLIA.

DIELYTRA (Bleeding Heart). Tuberous rooted plants that bloom in the spring, favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in spring or autumn flower freely. The roots should be divided every third year. The flowers are delicate pink, very graceful, produced continuously from May to July. Each 20cts, per doz. \$2.00

Gladiolus

The culture of Gladiolus is very simple. They thrive in almost any good soil, except a stiff clay, require full sunlight, and are only liable to injury from rank manure. Plant Gladiolus bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm. Continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer; in this way a succession of bloom may be had from mid-summer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old bulbs removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost, until spring.

CHOICE NAMED GLADIOLUS

* These named varieties are selected with special reference to beauty of flower, range of color and habit of plant.

	EACH	DOZ.	EACH	DOZ.	
Africain, dark crimson, one of the best.....	10c	\$1.00	Emma Thursby, white ground, carmine stripes		
Ajax, beautifully striped.....	10	1.00	through petals, blotch on the lower division.....	15c	\$1.50
Augusta, lovely pure white, with blue anthers.	15	1.50	Eugene Scribe, tender rose, blazed with carmine.....	10	1.00
Brenchleyensis, rich, dark scarlet, very brilliant	5	.50	nate-red, beautiful.....		
Chameleon, large, slaty-lilac.....	10	1.00	Grand Rouge, intense and brilliant scarlet, very		
Ceres, white, spotted rose.....	5	.50	large and effective.....	15	1.50
Doctor Hogg, mauve, suffused with rose, center pure white.....	15	1.50	Glory of Brightwood, scarlet, with lemon throat	15	1.50
			Hesperiæ, white ground blotched with crimson-salmon.....	15	1.50
			Isaac Buchanan, one of the best yellow sorts.....	5	.50
			John Bull, white, tinged with purple.....	5	.50
			Lamarck, cherry colored, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center very well lighted, very large, white stain.....	10	1.00
			Madame Monneret, bright clear pink.....	5	.50
			Martha Washington, pure, light yellow, lower petals slightly tinged with rose; stately and beautiful.....	5	.50
			May, white, slightly striped with crimson.....	10	1.00
			Octo-roon, salmon-pink.....	10	1.00
			Pepita, bright golden yellow, slightly striped carmine; the most freely flowering yellow.....	10	1.00
			Phœbus, brilliant red, with a large white stain.....	15	1.50
			Princess of Wales, white, flaked carmine.....	10	1.00
			Reine Blanche, pure white, dark carmine blotch.....	10	1.00
			Shakespeare, white, blazed with rosy-carmine; large, rose colored stain.....	10	1.00
			Snow White, the best white Gladiolus.....	15	1.50
			Sylphide, pure white, flamed carmine. Extra large and fine.....	10	1.00

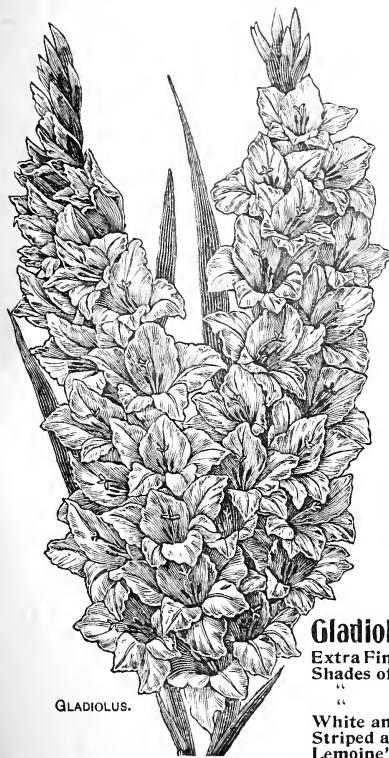
Giant Flowered Gladiolus A class of hybrids between Gladiolus *Gandevensis* and Gladiolus *Saundersoni*, which for varied and exquisite beauty has never been equaled. The flowers are of gigantic size, frequently eight inches across, borne on spikes four to five feet high, the upper two feet being covered with flowers. In color and markings they afford the widest range of any cultivated flower. Every color and shade known among Gladiolus is represented, also blues, purple-blacks and whites, mottled with crimson, pink, yellow and white. 10cts each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Butterfly Gladiolus *Lemoine's Large Stained*. A distinct race of this matchless class of plants characterized by the variety and strength of color of their flowers. The flowers last remarkably well, and no collection can be complete without them. All the varieties on this list are of decided merit. *Enfant de Nancy*, purplish-red, lower petals deep crimson. Each 10c Doz. \$1.00. *Incendiary*, flowers very large, vermillion, rose colored throat, two lower petals scarlet-purple..... " 10 1.00. *Lafayette*, flowers large, yellowish-salmon, large crimson blotches on lower petals..... " 10 1.00

Gladiolus Mixtures These mixtures must not be confounded with the common mixed sorts. We recommend this stock with perfect confidence.

Extra Fine American Hybrids mixed.	Each 5c	doz. 40c	Per 100 \$2.50
Shades of Pink mixed.	" 4 "	40 "	2.25
" Red "	" 4 "	35 "	2.00
" Yellow "	" 5 "	50 "	3.50
White and Light Varieties.	" 4 "	40 "	2.25
Striped and Variegated mixed.....	" 5 "	50 "	2.50
Lemoine's Butterfly Varieties mixed	" 4 "	40 "	2.25

posed only of choice varieties. Single and dozen prices include postage. The 100 rate is by express at purser's expense.



GLADIOLUS.

Lilies

Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will afford a slight protection to the bulbs and also materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To produce *extra fine* specimens plant bulbs in pots early in spring and raise them in the greenhouse or house.

Lily Auratum. The glorious gold-banded lily of Japan, and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white. **20cts each, \$2.00 per doz.**

Jacobean Lily (Amaryllis Formosissima). Each of the five narrow petals of this flower are three to four inches long and a very intense, rich scarlet color of unequalled brilliancy, vividness and purity. The plants are easily grown, and although the bulbs are not hardy they can be easily preserved during the winter in a dry cellar and planted in the open ground in the spring. They may be grown in winter like Hyacinths. **15cts each, \$1.25 per doz.**

Lily Longiflorum. The pure white flowers resemble the well known Bermuda Easter Lily, and are very fragrant. **15cts each, \$1.50 per doz.**

Lily Speciosum Album. Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal. They are of great substance and very fragrant. **20cts each, \$2.00 per doz.**

Lily Speciosum Rubrum. No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous Japan lilies. The six broad white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or carmine spots, and the graceful form, brilliant color and exquisite fragrance make them very effective and desirable. **15cts each, \$1.50 per doz.**

Lily Tigrinum, flore pleno, (Double Tiger Lily). This magnificent lily is of stately habit, bearing clusters of very large double flowers on tall, strong stems; color, bright orange-red, spotted with black. **15cts each, \$1.50 per doz.**

Lily Tigrinum, Splendens (Improved Single Tiger Lily). Has very large flowers of excellent form; color, orange salmon with dark spots.

15cts each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lily bulbs should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground—the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure, adding a liberal mixture of sand.



DOUBLE TIGER LILY.



TUBEROSE.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Lily of the Valley

Well known and universally admired spring flowering plants. Also adapted to winter flowering, in the parlor or conservatory. The flowers are pure white, bell shaped, freely produced and powerfully fragrant. All that is necessary for success is to set a few pips in a moist shady situation and the plants will rapidly increase and furnish an abundance of bloom. They are perfectly hardy and need no protection. **Best Berlin Pips, 40 cents per doz., \$2.50 per 100 postpaid.**

Tuberose

The flowers of this popular plant are waxy-white, double and so fragrant that they perfume the whole atmosphere for some distance around. They are useful in button-hole bouquets, in large bouquets, or as single specimens. A good way to grow Tuberose is to fill five-inch pots half full of *well rotted* cow manure, and the remainder with good, rich sandy soil. Plant the bulbs in this, in April, water moderately, and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather; if they do not, the pots can be brought in and they will bloom in the house.

Double Dwarf Pearl, extra large bulbs, 4cts each, 40cts per doz., \$2.00 per 100. We will supply second size bulbs 4 for 10cts. 25cts per doz., \$1.25 per 100. *The 100 rates are by express at purchaser's expense.*

Madeira Vine

Tuberous rooted, climber, with glossy green leaves, and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called Mignonette Vine. It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers, vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter. **5cts each, 50cts per doz.**

Tritoma

Sometimes called Red Hot Poker. This is a fine, handsome plant. It is hardy, though requiring some protection through winter. The flowers are produced in large spikes of rich, orange-red tinted flower tubes. Plant two feet apart, and in November cut the plants back near the ground, and cover the bulbs with dry litter, which remove in the spring. **15cts each, \$1.50 per doz.**

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

WE DELIVER AT DEPOT OR EXPRESS OFFICE IN DETROIT, MICH., AT PRICES GIVEN HEREIN.

MATTHEWS NEW UNIVERSAL MODEL HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

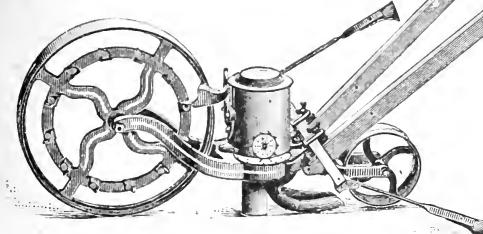
.....PRICE
\$8.00

Matthews New Universal Model Garden Drill

THE MOST PERFECT DRILL MADE.

None Better
Can Be Procured

PRICE, \$7.00.



MATTHEWS NEW UNIVERSAL MODEL COMBINATION DRILL

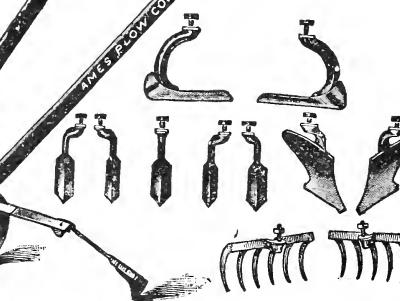
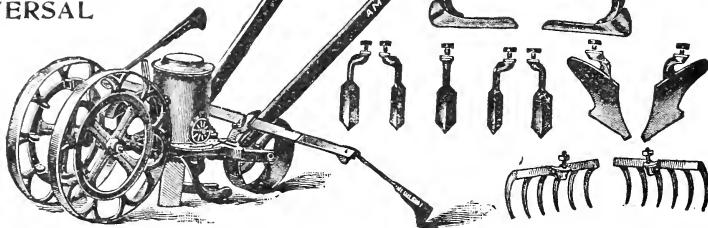
Hoe, Cultivator
Plow and Rake

The most complete combination drill and cultivator upon the market.

Can be used as a

Double Wheel Drill,
Single Wheel Drill, or a

Double or Single Wheel Cultivator.



For use as a cultivator, the drilling attachments are all removed by simply loosening one thumb nut. Price complete as shown in cut, \$8.50.



New Universal Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

Specially designed for working both sides of the row at one passing. The special recommendation is the Adjustable Arch, by which the depth of work can be gauged, and which also by an ingenious device enables the teeth to be pitched at any angle desired. Price, \$5.75.

New Universal Plain Double Wheel Hoe

With One Pair of Hoes Only.

The same machine as the New Universal Double Wheel Hoe; Rakes, Plows, Cultivator Teeth and Leaf Guards omitted. Price, \$3.75.

New Universal Expansion Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.

Price, \$6.75.

New Universal High Arch Expansion Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.

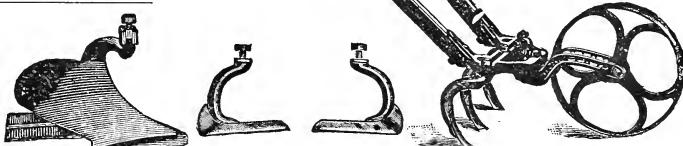
A double or single wheel hoe at will. Price, \$8.00

NEW UNIVERSAL DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

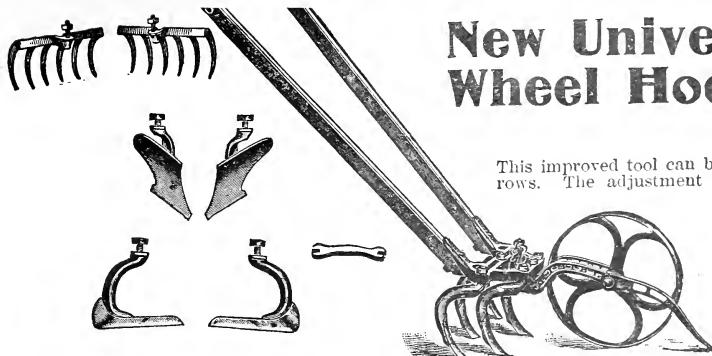
New Universal No. 2 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

This implement is same as the regular Single Wheel Hoe except that the attachments are 1 pair Hoes, 3 Cultivator Teeth, and 1 Large Plow.

Price, \$4.25



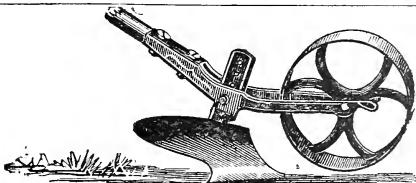
Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues free on application.



New Universal Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

This improved tool can be used either between or astride the rows. The adjustment for graduating the depth of cultivation is unique and readily changed. The attachments are, 1 pair Hoes, 5 Cultivator Teeth, 1 pair Plows, 1 pair Rakes, and one Vine or Leaf Guard.

Price, complete.....\$5.00
" with Hoes only 2.75



Hand Wheel Plow...

This little labor saving implement is one that commends itself to all gardeners. It can be used to prepare the ground, to furrow out, to cover and to cultivate. The mould board is of steel, polished and tempered. Price, \$2.25.

The Planet Jr. Garden Drills and Cultivators

PLANET JR. No. 2 SEED DRILL, PRICE \$7.00.

Planet Jr. No. 1

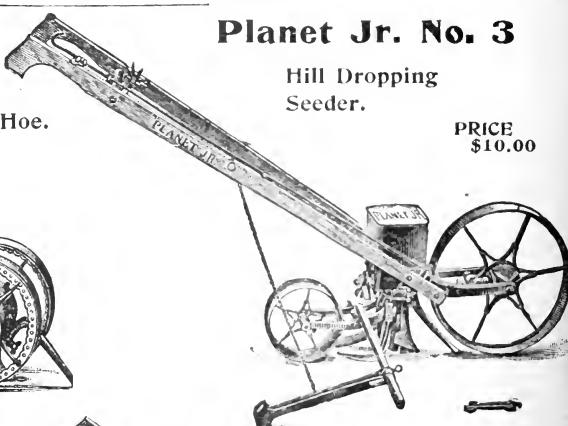
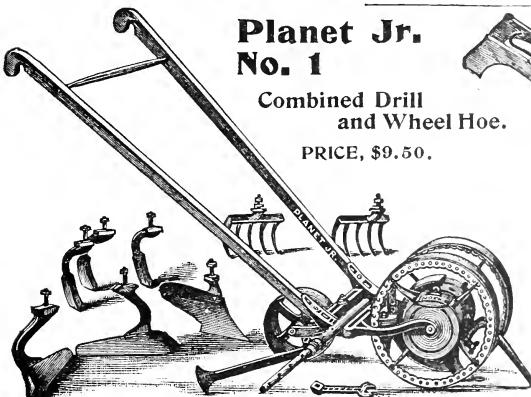
Combined Drill
and Wheel Hoe.

PRICE, \$9.50.

Planet Jr. No. 3

Hill Dropping
Seeder.

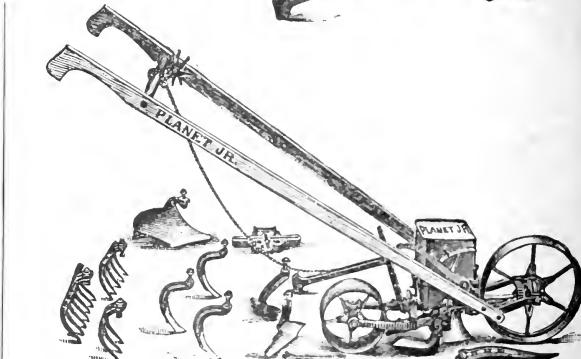
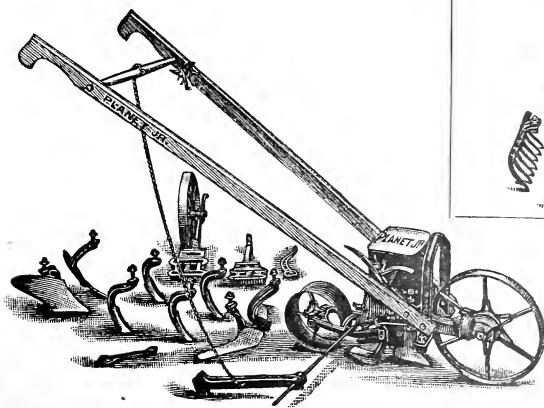
PRICE
\$10.00



PLANET JR. NO. 25

COMBINED HILL AND
DRILL SEEDER.

PRICE, \$13.00.



PLANET JR. NO. 4

HILL DROPPING
SEED DRILL, HOE,
CULTIVATOR, RAKE
AND PLOW.

PRICE, Complete.....\$11.00
" As a Drill Only..... 8.00

Complete Descriptive Catalogue free on application.

PLANET Jr. No. 5 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, 16½ in. drive wheel. Hopper holds 4 qts..... \$13.00

PLANET Jr. No. 21 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND FERTILIZER DRILL..... \$17.50

PLANET Jr. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 1 plow, and 1 pair rakes..... \$5.00

PLANET Jr. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes only..... \$3.00

PLANET Jr. No. 10 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 1 pair plows, 1 pair rakes, and 1 pair leaf lifters..... \$6.50

PLANET Jr. No. 10 PLAIN DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes only..... \$4.00

PLANET Jr. No. 11 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, with 2 pairs hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 2 pairs rakes, 1 pair plows, and 1 pair leaf lifters..... \$8.50

PLANET Jr. No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes, 2 pairs cultivator teeth, 1 pair plows, and 1 pair leaf lifters..... \$6.50

PLANET Jr. No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes only..... \$4.50

PLANET Jr. No. 15 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, with 2 pairs hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 3 rakes, 1 plow, and 1 leaf lifter..... \$6.50

PLANET Jr. No. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 2 rakes, 1 plow, and 1 leaf lifter..... \$5.50

PLANET Jr. No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, and 1 plow..... \$4.75

PLANET Jr. No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, with 1 pair hoes only..... \$3.25

THE FIRE FLY SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW..... \$4.25

GEM OF THE GARDEN HAND WHEEL HOE AND CULTIVATOR..... \$4.25

THE WEED SLAYER A light, strong, inexpensive wheel hoe
Three in one shipment, \$5.00..... \$2.00

The Iron King Seed Drill ...

Sows all kinds of garden seeds in an *exact line*, so that the cultivator can be worked close up to the row while the plants are small and therefore is especially adapted to sowing onion seed. Two patent agitators go with each machine, which are easily adjusted and act as *force feeds*, thus insuring an even and continuous flow. It has interchangeable hoppers for distributing fertilizers, and by simply changing hoppers can be converted from a seed to a fertilizer drill. \$6.50
With Disc cover, \$7.00
With Fertilizer attachment, \$10.00



EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK



Price, 20cts Postpaid.

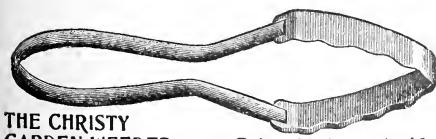


SOLID STEEL FLORIST'S TROWEL

Polished 6 inch Blade. Price, 50cts, postpaid.

NEVER-BREAK SOLID FORGED STEEL GARDEN TROWEL

6 inches long. Hardwood Handle. Superior in Style, Finish and Quality. Price, 25cts, postpaid.



THE CHRISTY GARDEN WEEDE

Price, 25cts, postpaid.



HASELTINE HAND WEEDE AND SCRAPER

Price, 25cts, postpaid.

BRASS GREENHOUSE AND GARDEN SYRINGES

Send only by express at expense of purchaser.

No. A, one stream and one spray rose.....	\$2.25	No. H, length of barrel, 18 in.; diameter, 1½ in.....	\$2.25
No. B, " " " " ".....	2.75	No. 0, one spray rose, fast ends, large holes.....	2.50
No. C, " " " " ".....	3.50	No. 00, " " " " ".....	3.00
No. D, " " " " ".....	4.50	No. 1, " " " " detachable end.....	2.75

PLANT BED CLOTH Medium Grade, 20 yards or over..... 8 cts per yard { At purchaser's expense
" " " " 60 " " " " 7½ " " " " for transportation.

REFERENCE TABLES.

Weight of Various Articles.

	Per bush.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.						
Apples...	48 lbs.	12 x 1 In.	522,720	24 x 24 In.	10,890	36 x 36 In.	4,840	60 x 60 In.	1,743
" dried ...	"	12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 1 "	299,088	42 x 12 "	12,446	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
Barley...	48 "	12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 6 "	34,848	42 x 24 "	6,223	8 x 3 "	1,815
Beans...	60 "	16 x 1 "	392,040	30 x 12 "	17,424	42 x 36 "	4,148	8 x 8 "	680
Buckwheat...	48 "	18 x 1 "	348,480	30 x 16 "	13,068	48 x 12 "	10,890	10 x 1 "	4,356
Blue Grass, Kentucky...	14 "	18 x 3 "	116,160	30 x 20 "	10,454	48 x 18 "	7,790	10 x 6 "	726
" English ...	24 "	18 x 12 "	29,040	30 x 24 "	8,712	48 x 24 "	5,445	10 x 10 "	435
Bran...	20 "	18 x 18 "	19,360	30 x 30 "	6,970	48 x 30 "	4,356	12 x 1 "	3,630
Canary Seed ...	60 "	20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 3 "	55,080	48 x 36 "	3,630	12 x 5 "	736
Clover Seed...	60 "	20 x 20 "	15,681	36 x 12 "	14,520	48 x 48 "	2,723	12 x 12 "	302
Corn, field, shelled...	56 "	24 x 1 "	261,360	36 x 18 "	9,680	60 x 36 "	2,901	16 x 1 "	2,722
" on ear...	70 "	24 x 18 "	15,520	36 x 24 "	7,260	60 x 48 "	2,178	16 x 16 "	170
" sweet, sold by measured bushel.									

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre.

	Quantity per acre.	Quantity per acre.	Quantity per acre.
Corn Meal...	50 "	Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	6 oz.
Cranberries...	40 "	Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.	1 lb.
Dried Peaches...	28 "	Asparagus Roots	1,000 to 7250
Flax Seed...	56 "	Barley	2½ bu.
Fowl Meadow...	12 "	Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill.	1 "
Hemp Seed...	44 "	Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills.	½ "
Hungarian...	48 "	Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	7 lbs.
Millet...	50 "	Beet, Mangold, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	5 "
Oats...	32 "	Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Onions...	54 "	Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Orchard Grass...	14 "	Buckwheat	½ bu.
Osage Orange...	33 "	Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Peach Pits...	50 "	Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	2½ lbs.
Peas, smooth...	60 "	Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2½ oz.
" wrinkled ...	56 "	Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.	2 lbs.
Perennial Rye...	20 "	Chicory	4 lbs.
Potatoes, heaping measure...	60 "	Clover, Alsike and White Dutch	6 "
"		" Lucerne	15 to 25 "
Rape...	50 "	" Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 "
Rye...	56 "	Large Red and Medium	8 to 12 "
Red Top...	14 "	Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Salt, coarse...	50 "	Corn, rice, (shelled)	2 qts.
" Michigan...	56 "	Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.	6 "
Sweet Potatoes...	56 "	Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	12 lbs.
Timothy Seed...	45 "	Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 3 "
Turnips...	58 "	Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	4 oz.
Wheat...	60 "	Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4½ lbs.
Flour, per bbl, net...	196 "	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.	½ bu.
Salt, per bbl...	280 "	Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.	1 bu.
WEIGHT PER CUBIC FOOT.		Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.
Hay, well settled...	4½ lbs.	" English	1 "
Corn, on cob, in bin...	22 "	" Hungarian and Millet	½ "
" shelled, "	45 "	Mixed Lawn	3 to 5 "
Wheat,	48 "	Red Top, Fancy Clean	8 to 10 lbs.
Oats,	25½ "	Timothy	¼ bu.
Potatoes,	38½ "		

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.
Anise...	Anis, Grüner Anis.	Anis.	Anis, Matalahinga	Aniso, Anacio.	Anijs.
Artichoke...	Artischoke.	Artichaut.	Alcachofra.	Articocca.	Artisjok.
Asparagus...	Spargel.	Asperge.	Esparrago.	Sparagio.	Asperge.
Balm...	Citronen-Melisse.	Melisse citronelle.	Toronjil, Citronella	Melissa.	Citroen-Melisse.
Basil...	Basilikum.	Basilic grand.	Albacara.	Basilico.	Basilicum.
Beans...	Bohnen.	Haricots.	Habichuela.	Fagioli.	Boonen.
Beet...	Rübe.	Bettcrave.	Remolacha.	Barbabietola.	Bieten.
Borage...	Boretsch.	Bourrache.	Borraja.	Boragine.	Bernagie.
Broccoli...	Spargelkohl.	Chou Brocoli.	Brocoli.	Brocoli.	Broccoli.
Brussels Sprouts...	Rosenkohl.	Chou de Bruxelles.	Bretenes de Bruselas.	Cavolo di Bruxelles.	Spruitkool.
Cabbage...	Kopfkohl, Kraut.	Chou pomme.	Col repollo.	Cavolo cappuccio.	Stuitkool.
Cabbage, Savoy...	Wirsing.	Chou de Milan.	Col de Milan.	Cavolo di Milano.	Savooiekool.
Cara way...	Feld-Kümmel.	Cumin des prés.	Comino.	Carvi.	Karwij.
Carrot...	Carotten, Möhren.	Carotte.	Zanahoria.	Carota.	Wortelen.
Cauliflower...	Blumenkohl.	Chou-fleur.	Coliflor.	Cavolofiore.	Bloemkool.
Celery...	Sellerie.	Céleri.	Apio.	Sedano.	Selderij.
Celeriac...	Knoll-Sellerie.	Céleri-rave.	Apio-nabo.	Sedano-rapa.	Knolselderij.
Chervil...	Kerbel.	Cerfeuil.	Perifollo.	Cerfoglio.	Kervel.
Chicory...	Cichorienwurzel.	Chicorée sauvage.	Achicoria.	Ciceroria selvatica.	Suikerrij.
Coriander...	Coriander.	Coriandre.	Culantro.	Coriandoro.	Koriander.
Corn Salad...	Feldsalat.	Mâche.	Canonigos.	Valeriana.	Veldsla.
Corn...	Mais.	Mais.	Maiz.	Mais.	Mais.
Cress...	Garten-Kresse.	Cresson alénois.	Mastuerzo.	Agretto.	Tuinkers.
Cress, Water...	Brunnenkresse.	Cresson de fontaine.	Berro.	Nasturzio aquatico.	Waterkers.
Cucumber...	Gurken.	Concombre.	Coñobromo.	Cetriolo.	Komkommier.
Dandelion...	Löwenzahn.	Pissenlit.	Diente de leon.	Dente di leone.	Molsla.
Dill...	Dill.	Aneth.	Eneldo.	Aneto.	Dille.
Egg Plant...	Eierpflanze.	Aubergine.	Berengena.	Petocniano.	Melanzaan-plant.
Endive...	Endivien.	Chicorée Endive.	Endivia.	Endivia.	Andijvie.
Fennel...	Fenchel.	Fenouil.	Hinojo.	Finocchio.	Venkel.
Garlic...	Knoblauch.	All.	Ajo.	Aglio.	Knoflook.
Horse Radish...	Meer Rettig.	Raifort sauvage.	Taramago.	Rafano.	Peperwortel.
Hysop...	Isp...	Hyssope.	Hisopo.	Issopo.	Hysop.
Kale...	Blätterkohl.	Chou vert.	Breton, Berza.	Cavolo verde.	Boerenkool.
Kohlrabi...	Knollkohl.	Chou-rave.	Col rabano.	Cavolo rapa.	Koolrabi.
Lavender...	Lavendel.	Lavende.	Espiego.	Lavanda.	Lavendel.
Leek...	Porree, Lauch.	Poireau.	Puerro.	Porro.	Prei.
Lettuce...	Lattich, Kopfsalat.	Laitue.	Lechuga.	Lattuga.	Kropsla.
Marjoram...	Majoran.	Marjolaine.	Mejorana.	Maggiorana.	Marjolijn.
Melon...	Melone.	Melon.	Melon.	Popone.	Meloen.
Melon, Water...	Wasser-Melone.	Melon d'eau.	Sandia.	Melone d'aqua.	Water Meloen.
Mushroom...	Schwamm.	Champignon.	Seta.	Fungo pratolijo.	Kampernoeli.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS—CONTINUED.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.
Nasturtium	Kapuciner Kresse	Capucine	Capuchina	Nasturzio	Capucine-kers.
Okra	Ocher	Gombaud	Gombo	Ocra	
Onion	Zwiebel	Ognon	Cebolla	Cipollo	Uien.
Parsley	Petersilie	Persil	Perejil	Prezzemolo	Peterselie.
Parsnip	Pastinake	Panaïs	Chirivia	Pastinaca	Pinksternakel.
Peas	Erbosen	Pois	Guisante	Pisello	Erwtens.
Pepper	Pfeffer	Piment	Pimiento	Peperone	Spaansche Peper.
Pumpkin	Melonen-Kürbiss	Potiron	Calabaza totanera	Zucca	Pompoen.
Radish	Radies	Radis	Rabanito	Ravanello	Radijns.
Rhubarb	Rhabarber	Rhubarbe	Ruibarbo	Rabarbaro	Rabarber.
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Romarin	Romero	Rosmarino	Rozemarijn.
Rue	Rauté	Rue	Ruda	Zafferano	Wijngaard.
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Azafran	Salvia	Saffraan.
Sage	Salbei	Sauge	Salvia	Sassefrasa	Salie.
Salsify	Häferwurzel	Salsifis	Salsifis blanco	Acetosa	Salsefy.
Sorrel	Sauerampfer	Oscille	Acedera	Santoreggia	Zuring.
Summer Savory	Bohnenkraut	Sarriette annuelle	Ajedrea comun	Spinacea	Boonenkruid.
Spinage	Spinat	Epinard	Espinaca	Zucca	Spinazie.
Squash	Kürbiss	Courge	Calabaza	Atanasia	Kalebas.
Tansy	Gemeiner Rainfarm	Tanaisie	Tanaceto	Tomilo	Wormkruid.
Thyme	Thymian	Thym	Tomate	Pomo d'oro	Tijm.
Tomato	Liebesapfel	Pomme d'Amour	Nabó	Navone	Tomaat.
Turnip	Weisse-Rübe	Navet	Ajenjo	Assenzio	Rapen
Wormwood	Wermuth	Absinthe			Alsem.

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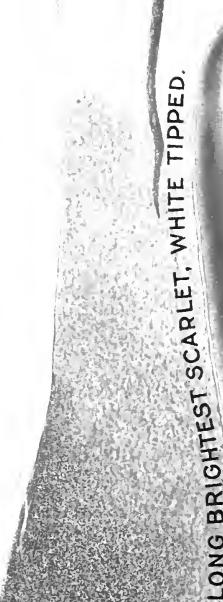
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